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NEW ENGLAND TORO CO. GARDEN ANNUAL • 1939

ZINNIAS (above)
Dahlia Flowered and California
Giant. Largest of all Zinnias. Wide
range of bright and pastel shades.
Each, Packet, 10c. (See Page 18)

FOR BETTER LAWNS

GRASS SEEDS

selected to suit the exact climatic needs of your own home territory

We offer only those lawn seeds and mixtures that are truly suited to this territory.

BEST LAWN MIXTURE—Our selected lawn mixture is the very finest combination of high quality seeds . . . a marvelous mixture that years of experimenting has proved to be safe and sound. It produces a lawn that is like carpet of green velvet . . . smooth, even, and thick. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting.

For quick results and permanent satisfaction, this mixture simply can't be excelled.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—The base of nearly every good lawn seed mixture. Produces

a deep dark green lawn of close, thick turf. The roots are deep, and the plants very hardy. Our Blue Grass is heavy, clean seed, of excellent quality.

WHITE CLOVER—Very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Sometimes valuable as a green cover for poor ground, where grass does not thrive. Very hardy.

CHEWINGS FESCUE—Widely used for putting greens, and also fairways and tees. A very hardy variety that produces thick, durable turf, even under unfavorable conditions.

BENTS—We offer Creeping Bents selected especially for their suitability to the growing conditions they will meet. Ask us for full information about these remarkable plants.

HINTS ON LAWN CARE

FITTING THE SOIL—Use fertilizer to make grass grow vigorously and thus crowd out and starve weeds. Never use lime unless actual test shows the lawn soil to be too acid for grass. If there is any doubt as to the food needs of the soil, consult us about it.

SOWING THE SEED—If the soil has been rolled or is packed hard by rains, go over it again with the steel rake before sowing. The easiest way to sow seed on small lawns is to broadcast it, preferably in the morning of a still day. Sow plenty of seed, at least 3 pounds to each 100 square feet. After sowing, rake in gently, then roll the ground lightly to pack it down.

LAWNS LIKE PLENTY OF HUMUS.

So do not remove short grass clippings but let them lie to decompose. Rotted grass clippings are Nature's best humus. Discard your grass catcher. Run the lawn mower east and west the first week and sweep with a Brume-Rake north and south. Next week, cut north and south and sweep east and west. This sweeping will remove the long clippings which might scald the lawn if left where they fall but, even more important, will work the fine clippings down to the roots where they will form a moisture-conserving mulch and later, when rotted, the finest possible humus.

PEAT MOSS VALUABLE—A mulch of sifted or weathered peat moss is also helpful if applied in the spring, but even more effective in the fall. It supplies humus, a mulch, and is also slightly acid. When you mow the grass, mow high and mow often. This is much better than mowing close and less frequently.

KEEP THE GRASS LINE NEAT AND STRAIGHT

—Nothing is more important to the well-kept appearance of the lawn than a neat, straight grass line. A good turf edger will spare you considerable time and effort in trimming edges.

FIGHT WEEDS—There just isn't any place in a well-kept, healthy lawn for weeds. However, they do appear, and the good gardener is constantly watching for them. Always rid your lawn of weeds before they go to seed. If you get on the job right after a heavy rain, many weeds can be pulled out by the hands with the roots intact. At other times, a good modern weeder should be used diligently.

GETTING RID OF DANDELIONS

—After digging them out, press down on the spot with your foot to close up the hole. Then sprinkle a little white clover seed on the area weeded. It is a good weed chaker.



For Shady Spots

Wherever shade makes it difficult for you to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. We have chosen excellent quality, shade-enduring grasses and clovers . . . and blended them into a mixture that will give you surprising results.



For Sunny Lots

We offer you a fine mixture of sturdy, hardy grasses that thrive in locations exposed to the blazing sun. Because weed control is more difficult in sunny places, our special mixture contains vigorous grasses that will starve weeds out and help give you the weed-free lawn you desire.



For Special Uses

We have just the right grass seed for every special purpose. We can give you special deep-rooted grasses for the sloping lawn . . . the ideal grasses for planting on golf courses, parks, estates or cemeteries . . . or for any other special use. Just tell us what you want.

The Safer, Surer Way for Garden Shoppers—

Buy garden seeds in your own home territory!

There's no need to send away for your garden seeds! The very finest of seeds are here for you—whenever you want them—right in your own home territory.

Just as one good neighbor to another . . . we're interested in your garden.

Of course, it's our business to be. But we do want you to remember one thing about us. As your neighbors, we have a pretty close insight into your garden needs and preferences. We take them more seriously and personally than any "far-away" seed house can.

Because of our long acquaintance with the needs of this section . . . the soil . . . the weather . . . the growing habits . . . we can supply everything you need to make your garden a success.

Whether you're an amateur . . . or an experienced market gardener . . . you'll benefit by a careful reading of this catalog. In these pages, or in our store, you'll find the answer to your every gardening need. Seeds in ample variety—garden supplies of all kinds.

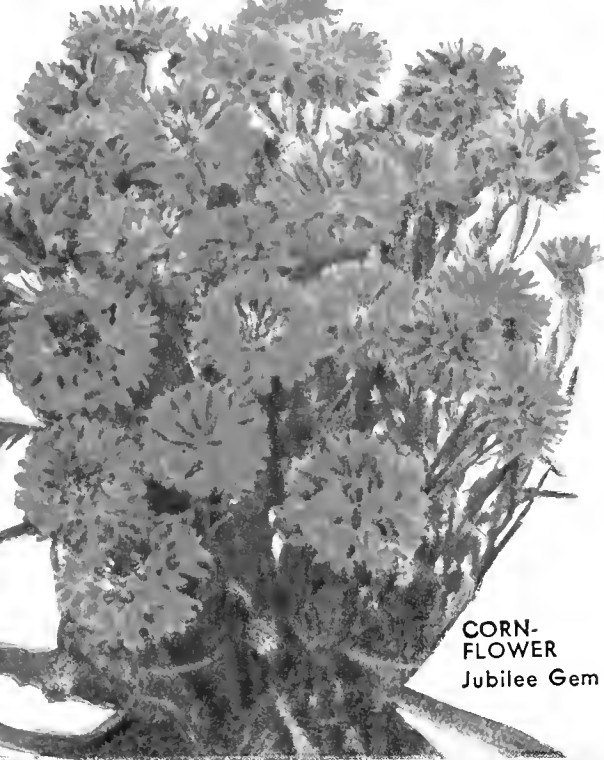
If you don't find what you want—we'll get it for you. Promptly, and gladly.

We are enclosing an order blank for your convenience in placing your first order for the coming season. Of course, we'll be expecting to see you at our store, too. Either way, your wants will always be taken care of.

We'll be here the year round, ready to serve.

2 CONVENIENT WAYS TO BUY HERE!

You can shop at our
store—or order by mail
—whichever you prefer!



CORN-
FLOWER
Jubilee Gem



MORNING GLORY — Scarlett O'Hara — the greatest novelty of the year. Order early, as the supply of this seed will soon be exhausted.

Newest!

Selected by the official All-America Committee as the outstanding new developments.

IPOMEA, (Morning Glory) Scarlett O'Hara—Garden enthusiasts have long awaited this unusual new Morning Glory—a 1939 All-America Gold Medal Winner that promises to reign as a favorite this season, and for many to come. The flower is rich, wine-red, or deep rosy crimson—an entirely new color. Blossoms are about 4 inches in diameter, and are freely produced on fast growing vines. Packet, 25c.

SCABIOSA, Blue Moon—Strikingly different from any other Scabiosa. The completely double flowers are large and deep, resembling an old fashioned beehive in shape. Rich, deep lavender blue—a most unusual shade. Upright, tall plants, 42 to 48 inches high. Strong, wiry stems hold the blossoms erect, and make this gorgeous flower ideal for cutting. Retains color indoors. 1939 All-America. Packet, 25c.

ZINNIA, Navajo Mixed—This bi-colored, gaillardia flowered Zinnia is today's favorite among the newer varieties. Medium-sized flowers in a wonderful range of colors are unsurpassed for cutting. 2½ to 3 foot plants, free blooming. 1938 All-America Selection. Packet, 15c.

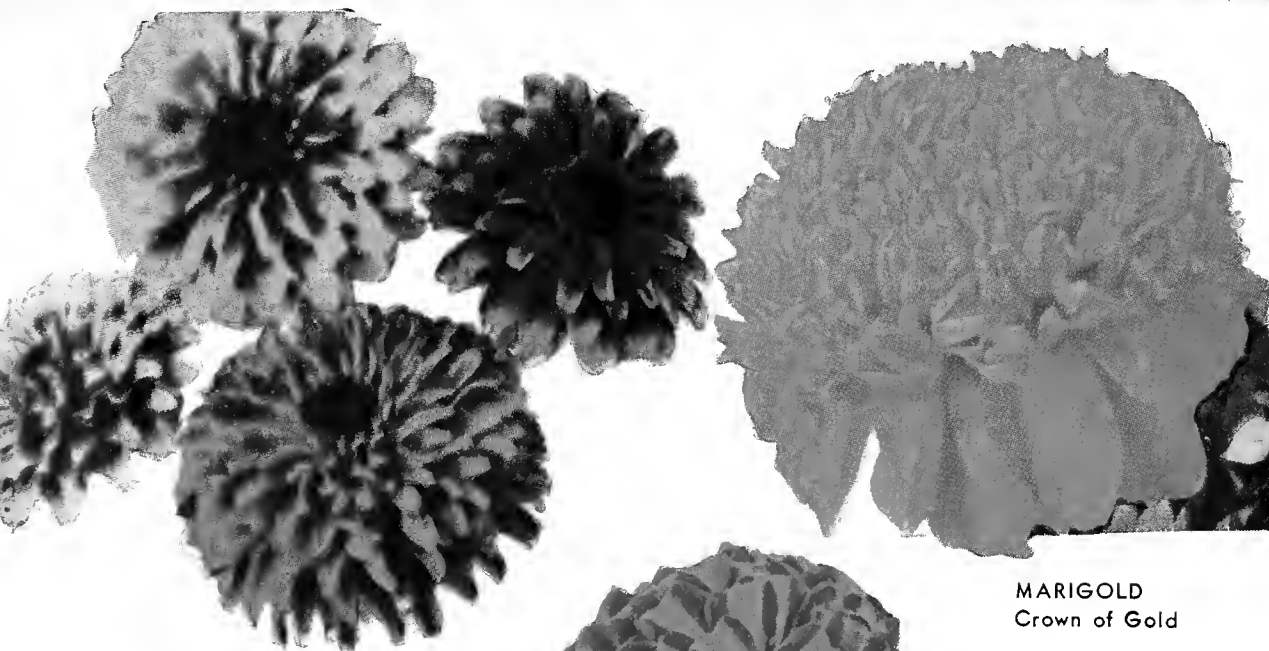
ZINNIA, Star Dust—Clear, golden yellow, Fantasy Type, whose charming shaggy-petaled blossoms lend informality and color to the garden. Good length on free-blooming plants. Award of Merit 1937 All-America Selections. Packet, 15c.

CORNFLOWER, Jubilee Gem—Tidy, compact plant, covered with double, rich cornflower-blue blossoms. Splendid for edging, borders, or cutting. Developed in England, and received the All-America Award in 1937. Packet, 15c.

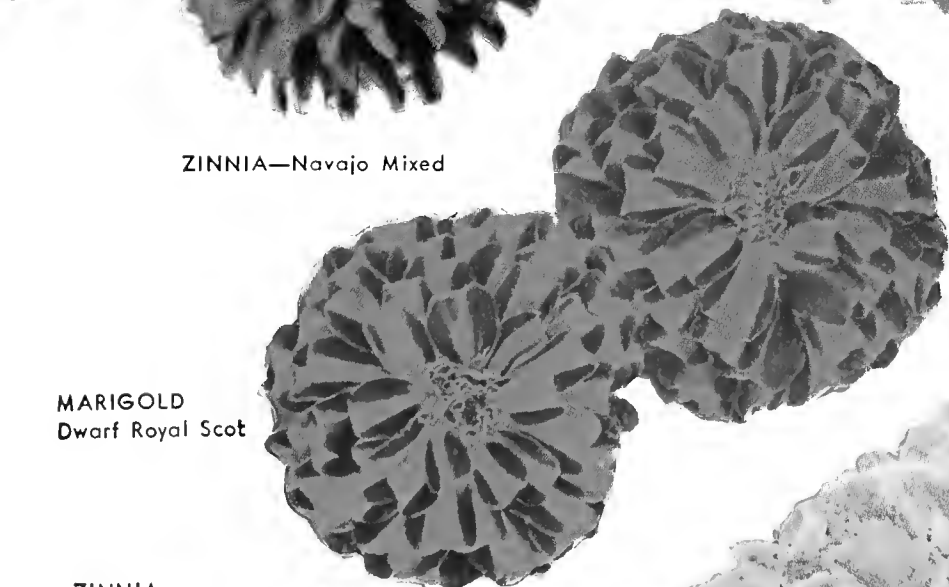
MARIGOLD, Crown of Gold—Chrysanthemum-flowered, odorless Marigold—an All-America Gold Medal Winner in 1937 that is still winning hearty approval. Short, quilled center petals, collared with flat deep orange guard petals. Plant is branching, 2½ to 3 feet tall, flowers in mid-season. Packet, 15c.

MARIGOLD, Dwarf Royal Scot—Rich, mahogany red, rather flat flowers with gold stripes. Plants are uniformly dwarf, bushy, and produce continuous, rather early bloom. Packet, 15c.

1938 ALL-AMERICA 1939 SELECTIONS



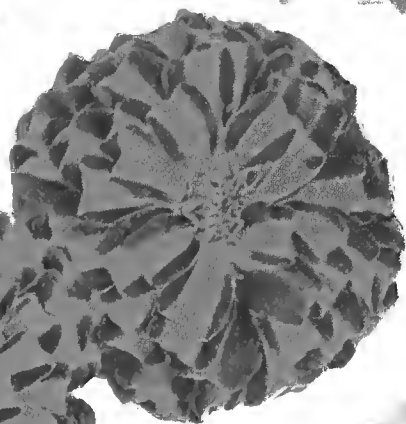
ZINNIA—Navajo Mixed



MARIGOLD
Dwarf Royal Scot



ZINNIA
Star Dust



SCABIOSA
Blue Moon



MARIGOLD
Crown of Gold

HOLLYHOCK, Indian Spring (A)—A new type of this stately old favorite garden flower that is attracting much attention. Semi-double and double fringed flowers in shades of pink, bloom on 4 to 5 foot plants within 5 months after planting seeds. 1939 All-Americo Selections Silver Medol Award. Pocket, 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI, Salman Glory—A worthy novelty aworded a Silver Medal by the 1939 All-America Selections Committee. This huge flowered variety has soft, rich salmon-pink florets, with wide, creamy-white eyes. About 10 inches high, runs quite true, and is a prolific bloamer. For bedding, cutting, or boxes. Pocket, 25c.

CHINA ASTER, Wilt-Resistant Early Giant, Light Blue—Enormous, lacy, clear light blue Aster that is really o glorified Giant Crego. 3-foot branching plants, that produce an abundance of 5-inch flowers with curled and interlaced petals. Fine for cutting and keeping. This new Aster won an All-America Silver Medal for 1939, and will win attention in your border. Pocket, 25c.

ANTIRRHINUM, Guinea Gold—Striking flowers, glowing bronzy orange, with yellow throats. Plants grow dwarf and bushy, 12 to 18 inches high. This 1939 All-America Selection is a truly grand Snapdragon, with many large flowers on compact spikes. Pocket, 25c.

MARIGOLD, Early Sunshine—Dwarf and very early flowering variety af Dixie Sunshine. Bushy, 24-inch plants, with yellowish-green foliage. Blossoms are 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, with uncurved petals of lemon or sulphur yellow. Bronze Medal, All-Americo Selections, 1939. Packet, 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM, Firmament—An easy-to-grow, dwarf new type of Forget-me-not. Because of its rich blue color, and neat habits, this All-America 1939 Bronze Medal Winner will be a favorite of all gardeners. Packet, 25c.

PETUNIA, Ladybird—This new, compoct, dwarf Petunia is of the deepest rose, with faint veins of a darker color towards the throat—and is a distinct addition to this type of dwarf, compact Petunias. 1939 All-America Selection. Packet, 25c.

VERBENA, Blue Sentinel—Unusual, rich navy blue flowers, with medium sized florets and trusses. 10 to 12-inch compact plants, fine for neat, dark beds. 1939 All-Americo Bronze Medal. Packet, 25c.

PETUNIA, Salman Supreme—Dwarf bedding Petunia, distinctly new, with light salmon flowers, white throated. Plants are bushy, 12 inches high, and bloom profusely over a long season. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1938. Packet, 15c.

PETUNIA, Gaiety—Giant fringed, dwarf, all-double variety. Flowers are rose or light rose, with white colorings, double, and semi-double. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1938. Pocket, 15c.

CALLIOPSIS, Golden Crown—This enlarged type of orange-yellow or gold Calliopsis received an Award of Merit from the All-America Selections Committee in 1938. Some of these large flowers come with extro rows of petals, and all on long, wiry stems, making them fine for cutting. Pocket, 15c.

CHINA ASTER
Giant Light Blue



ANTIRRHINUM
Guinea Gold



CYNOGLOSSUM—Firmament



1939 ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS



HOLLYHOCK—Indian Spring



PHLOX DRUMMONDI
Salmon Glory



MARIGOLD
Early Sunshine



PETUNIA—Ladybird



VERBENA—Gold Sentinel

PETUNIA
Giants of California

CALENDULA
Campfire Improved

Special Selections

PETUNIA, Giants of California—Largest single flowering Petunia. Ruffled 5 to 7 inch open-throated flowers in beautiful light rose and pink shades. Strong, free producing plants. Excellent for beds or window boxes. Packet, 20c.

COSMOS, Sensation Pinkie—These gorgeous, sparkling rose-pink Cosmos are one of today's favorite cut-flowers. 3 to 4 inch flowers on long, strong stems, with fairly heavy growth of foliage. Packet, 15c.

CUPHEA, Firefly—Every modern gardener will delight in the discovery of this dwarf, compact, showy plant. Small, delicately formed fiery red flowers, for border, edging, pots or window boxes. Packet, 25c.

MARIGOLD, Dwarf Double French Harmony—Charming, distinct. Center petals deep-orange, flanked by velvety dark maroon-brown guard petals. Early, free blooming. 1 ft. plants. Packet, 10c.

CALENDULA, Campfire Improved—Here's a true sensation. Completely double, deep orange, well-formed flowers with a scarlet sheen. Long, heavy cutting stems. Packet, 15c.

COSMOS—Sensation Pinkie

MARIGOLD
Harmony Dwarf
French Double

PETUNIA
Flaming Velvet

CUPHEA—Firefly



PETUNIA
Dainty Lady



ZINNIA
Giants of
California

...each one the king of its kind

PETUNIA, Flaming Velvet—Large, velvety, blood-red flowers, rich and brilliant. Packet, 15c.

PETUNIA, Dainty Lady—These lovely, large-fringed petunias are aptly named. Delicate yellow, tinged gold and deeper cream blooms, on compact, neat plants. Packet, 20c.

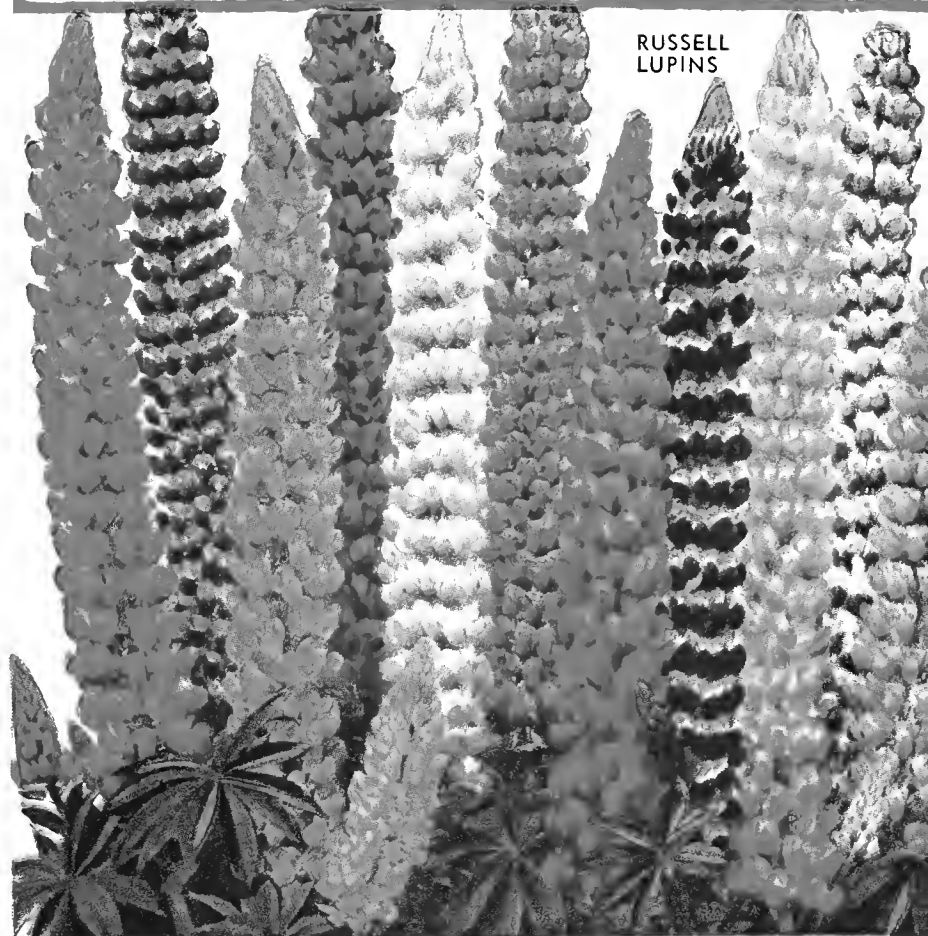
ZINNIA, Giants of California—Astounding in size, magnificent of form. Many beautiful colors. Particularly fine for cutting. (Also see Front Cover.) Packet, 10c.

CALENDULA, Orange-Shaggy—These deep, two-toned shade orange, graceful, informal, shaggy flowers attract everyone. Long stems. All-America Award, 1935. Packet, 20c.

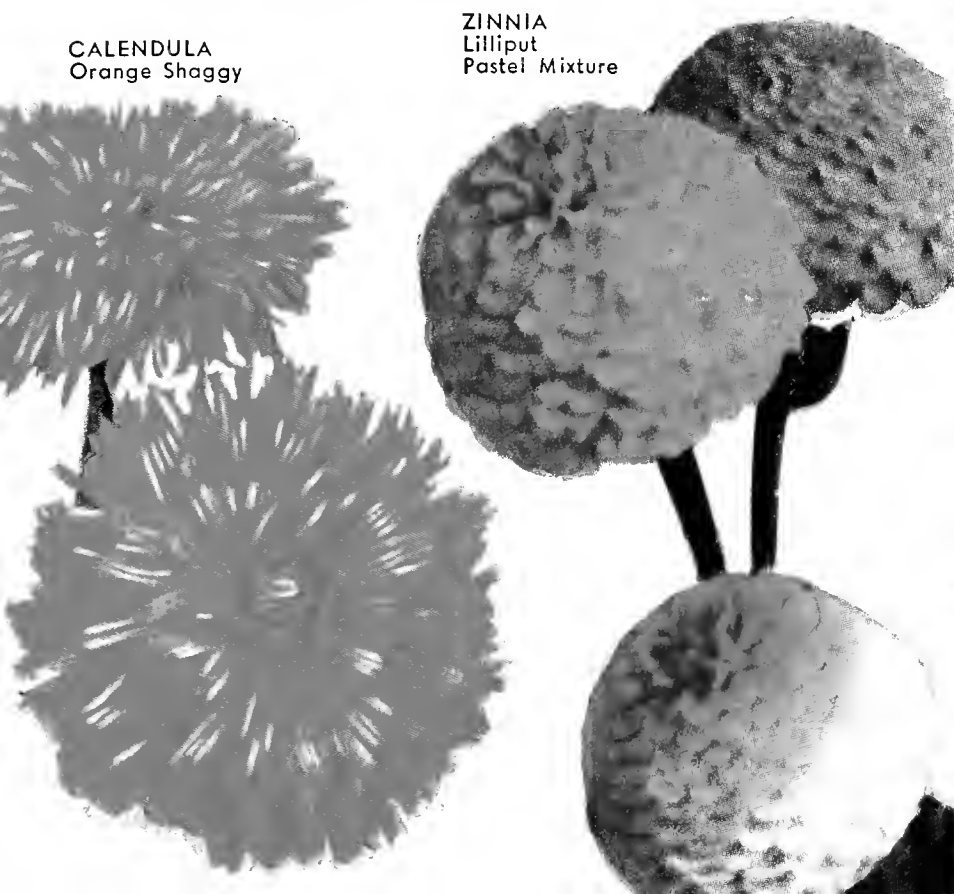
ZINNIA, Lilliput—(Pastel Mixture) Lovely, soft shades. These small, neat, symmetrical flowers are lavish bloomers. Packet, 10c.

RUSSELL LUPINS—Lance-like rays of brilliant colors for your garden. A new development of Lupins from England. 10 seeds, 15c; 24 seeds, 25c.

MARIGOLD, Gigantea Sunset Giants—Delightfully fragrant, without the usual Marigold odor. Double, beautifully formed flowers frequently 7½ inches across. Range from primrose through several fine yellows to deep orange. Packet, 15c.



RUSSELL
LUPINS



CALENDULA
Orange Shaggy

ZINNIA
Lilliput
Pastel Mixture



MARIGOLD
Gigantea
Sunset Giants

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

The capital letters after the name of each flower give you the following information:

- (A)—Annual
- (B)—Biennial
- (HP)—Hardy Perennial
- (HHP)—Half-hardy Perennial
- (TP)—Tender Perennial
- ◆—Suited to Full Shade
- ◆—Suited to Semi-shade

AGERATUM (A) ◆—Easily grown plants, densely covered with blossoms. Use taller sorts for cutting—dwarfs for edging. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

Blue Cap—New, dwarf. The neat little plants are completely covered with blooms from midsummer until frost. Wonderfully rich, deep blue. Packet, 15c.

Fairy Pink—Soft rosy salmon pink blossoms that come when plant is only 1½ to 2"—continuing until plant reaches its 5-inch maximum height. Packet, 15c.

Blue Perfection—Compact growth, 9 to 12 inches. Dainty lavender-blue flowers. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

ALYSSUM (A) & (HP)—The fragrant annual sorts bloom almost continuously from early summer until frost. For permanence in the border, plant the perennial varieties. Alyssum is easily grown in any good garden soil.

Little Gem (A)—Graceful dwarf plant, about 6 inches. Clouds of honey-scented white blooms. Excellent for edging, or massing.

Carpet of Snow (A)—Finest edging plant. The mass of flat, rounded flowers form a continuously blooming snow-white ribbon in the border. 4 inches.

Saxatile (HP)—Compact 9 inch plant, whose deep golden yellow flowers brighten the border in late spring.

Mixed

AMARANTHUS (A)—Tall, robust, showy, with colored foliage. Likes hot sunny sites, lean soil, and plenty of room.

Tri-calar (Joseph's Coat)—Inner foliage bronze, outer gold and scarlet.

ANCHUSA (Blue Bird) (A) ◆—Sprays of vivid indigo blue, forget-me-not like flowers. Plants are compact, even, showy. Blooms all summer. A brilliant addition to your garden. 15 inches.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) (A) ◆—Sow early. They germinate slowly and require full sun. A hardy annual, with a gorgeous range of color. Keep seed pods picked and they bloom all summer in fragrant spikes.

California Giants—Large showy spikes. 3 feet. Packet, 15c.

Celestial—This impressive new Snapdragon won the All-America Award of Merit, 1938. A majestic flower, with large, compact spikes. Unusual salmon-rose, clear and rich. Packet, 15c.

Crimsan, Rase, Ruby, Copper, and other individual shades.

Dwarf Mixed—About 16 inches.

Giant Rust-proof Mixed—Famous winner of the All-America Award for immunity to destructive rust. Vigorous long-blooming large flowers, in a fine color assortment. (See Page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Tall, Finest Mixed—Extremely interesting colors.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (HP) ◆—A delightful perennial easily grown from seed. Sow in flats in early summer, transplant to bed in early fall. Prefer light shade and not too rich soil. Blooms in spring and early summer in a wide range of both brilliant and pastel colors. 2 to 4 feet. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Double Mixed
Single Mixed



ASTERS (A)—Universally popular, the mainstay of the garden in late summer. Invaluable for cutting or bedding. Need rich new soil and good sun. 1½ to 2½ feet.

American Branching — Mixed — large, double flowers.

Enchantress—A new wilt resistant improvement of the Crego type, with long petals curled back at

bloom, with curled, twisted chrysanthemum-like petals. Blooms abundantly. Branching, 24 inch plants. Fine long stems. All the delightful aster colors. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Giant Peony Flowered—A fully double giant, wonderful for cutting. Keeps well. Excellent stems. Delightful range of colors. Packet, 15c.

Improved New California Giants—Mixed and in a variety of colors. Packet, 15c.

Queen of the Market—The early favorite. Spreading. 16 inches high. Mixed colors.

Sunshine—All colors. Packet, 15c.

Super Giant El Monte—One of the most popular new asters, resembling Los Angeles, in shape, size and feathery form. Glowing crimson. All-America, 1936. Packet, 25c.

Super Giant Los Angeles—Huge shell pink flowers, frequently 8 inches across on fine stems. Plants about 30 inches and have excellent stems. Curling interlaced petals. Packet, 25c.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.



BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CENTAUREA (Cornflower.) (A) — Hardy, rather thistle-like flowers, fine for cutting and border plant-

All FLOWER SEEDS

10¢

PER PACKET

except where
otherwise noted

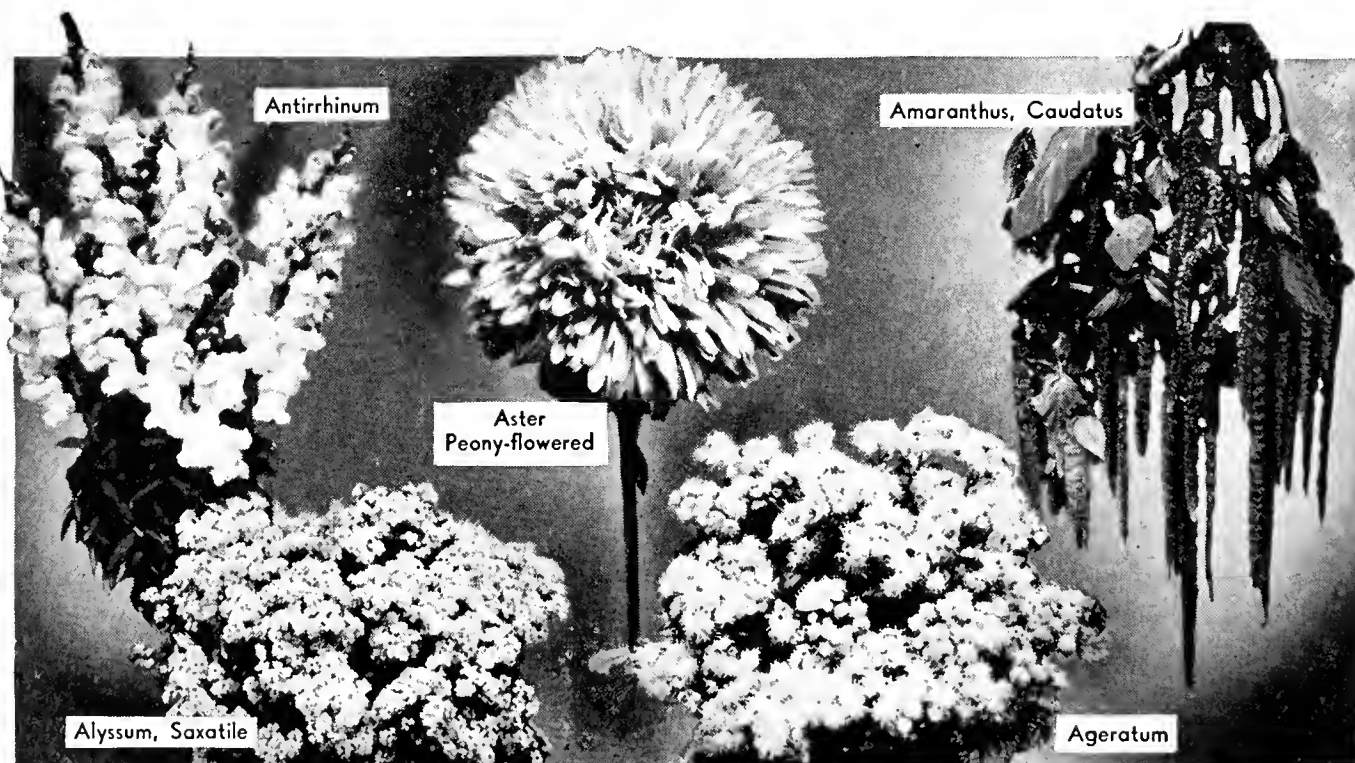
Small white flowers are followed by interesting balloon-like seed pods. Best in light soil. Five to ten feet.

BALSAM (Lody Slipper) (A) ◆—A favorite old time annual. Hardy, bushy plants 18 inches high. Wants partial shade and plenty of moisture. Flowers on short stems, sometimes two inches across. Blooms for sixty days.

Double Mixed—A pleasing color range.

BEAN (Scarlet Runner) (A)—An edible scarlet and purple bean. Quick growing, bearing large sprays of scarlet colored pea-like flowers.

BELLIS PERENNIS (English Daisy) (B) ◆—Delightful little button-like flowers, loved for their bright



the tips and somewhat entwined in the center of the flower. Pleasing pink with an undertone of rich salmon. All-America Selection, 1938. Packet, 15c.

Giant Comet Illusion—A beautiful flower of its type, with a fine creamy salmon-pink color. Wilt-resistant. Packet, 15c.

Giant Camet—Mixed, and in a variety of colors.

Giant Crego—Immense fluffy

ing. Bloom from early summer until hard frost.

Blue—Universal favorite.

Jubilee Gem—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Mixed — Blue, white, maroon, pink, red.

BALLOON VINE (Love-In-A-Puff) (A)—Quick-growing, hardy, annual climber. The delicate foliage is an ideal cover for fences, etc.

color, long season, and protuse bloom. Standing on stiff stems above the leafy base. 6 to 8 inches.

Mixed—In many colors.

BLANKET FLOWER—See Gailardia.

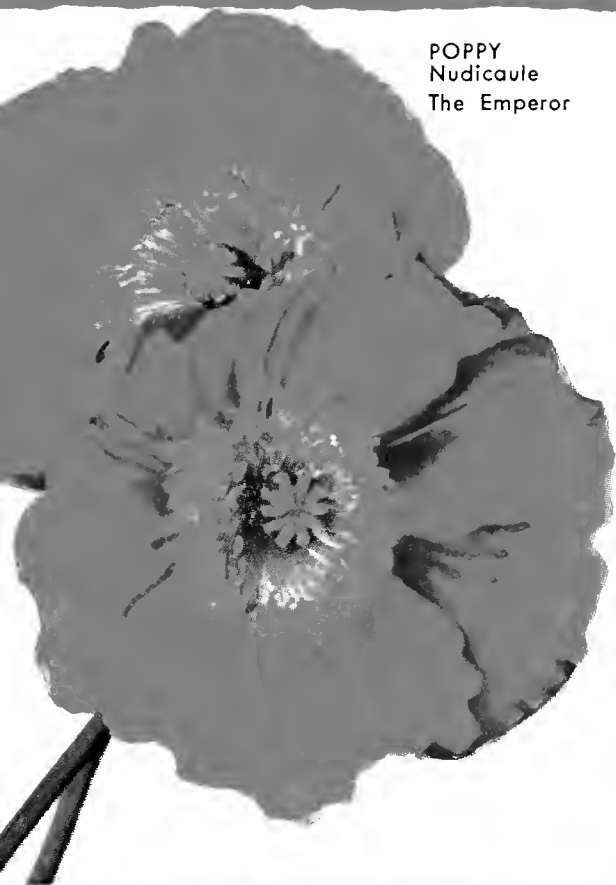
BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus) (A)—Exquisitely dainty clusters of lavender-blue flowers that look like tiny parasols. Fine for cutting. Does best in cool locations.



CALLIOPSIS



ASTER—Crego



POPPY
Nudicaule
The Emperor

\$10 worth of flowers for 10¢!

You get the world's greatest bargain when you buy a packet of flower seeds!

Just think of what you get for a few pennies! Dollars worth of flowers—plus the immeasurable pleasure of creating beauty with your own hands . . . making your home more livable, and increasing its value.

Invest pennies and get DOLLARS of beauty value in return!



AQUILEGIA—Columbine



DIANTHUS
laciniatus
splendens



ANTIRRHINUM—Rust
Praef Giants
of Cal.



HOLLY-
HOCK
Double
Scarlet
Beauty

BRACHYCOMBE (Swon River Daisy) (A)—Most of the summer this dwarf-growing annual is covered with a mass of dainty blooms that resemble small cinerarias. For small beds, edgings or pot culture. Plants 12 inches tall.

BURNING BUSH or **FIRE BUSH**—See Kochia.



Calendula

CALENDULA (Pot Morigold) (A)—The brilliant color and informal shape of this flower make it popular. Too, they require little care and thrive even in poor soil. Plants 18 inches high, delightfully showy.



Compfire Improved—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Orange Fantasy—Distinctive, new, rather dwarf and heavily foliated. Flowers are a delightful orange with a seal-brown crest of petals. 1938 All-America Award of Merit Packet, 15c.

Orange King—Extra fine, dark color. Large bloom.

Orange Shaggy—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Radio Royal or **Morigold**—Rich orange, quilled petals, fine full flowers. These almost globular, perfect double flowers are striking in any garden.

Sunshine or **Chrysantho**—Fine, loose petals of an unforgettable buttercup yellow color. The plants are tall, imposing, and bloom freely. All-America Gold Medal winner.

Mixed—A profusion of orange and yellow shades.

CALIFORNIA POPPY — See Eschscholzia.

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed)—A gay annual in bright varied combinations of yellows, orange, browns, and maroons. Long wiry stems for cutting. Easy to grow; bloom all summer. 2 feet. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Mixed—A great variety of color combinations.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells) (A) ♦—A brilliant old time favorite with colors ranging through whites, pinks, blues and lilac. Adaptable and thrifty, but enjoys good soil, too. The size of the plant varies, mostly around 2 feet.

Cup-and-saucer Types—Mixed. Single Mixed

CANARY BIRD VINE (A) ♦—The flowers somewhat resemble a bird with half opened wings and are a fine canary yellow. Grows rapidly. Climbs well. A fine cut flower.

CANDYTUFT (A) — Excellent in large masses or for borders. Grows quickly. Successive plantings should be made about every two weeks to assure continuous bloom. 12 inches.

White Hyacinth—Large spikes of bloom.

Umbellata, Mixed — A splendid color range.

CANTERBURY BELLS — See Campanula.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (A) — Rapid climber—sometimes to thirty feet—with fern-like foliage and a blaze of cardinal red tubular flowers.

CARNATION (A) — Spicy scented, richly colored favorite. With care and favorable conditions greenhouse quality flowers may be produced in the open garden.

Chaubaud's Giont—Double, extra large, clove-scented flowers. Bloom six months after seeding, and continue all summer.

Giant Morguerite—Highly scented, large, beautifully fringed flowers, sometimes 3 inches across. Good for cutting. Upright, free blooming plants. White, crimson, pink and several striped forms.

Mixed

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus) (A) —The broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruit make a splendid, interesting background. Average height 6 feet. Needs

good soil, ample sun and moisture.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (A) — These graceful blossoms make a striking display and give brilliant, long lasting bloom for cutting. The variety of types is always interesting. For either beds or borders, 2 feet.

Plumosa—Feathered Cockscomb. Mixed. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Childsii Crimson — (Chinese Woolflower.)

Cristato—Mixed.

Pyramidiolis, Flame of Fire—Fine dwarf type, fiery red.

CENTAUREA (Cornflower) (A) —One of the most popular of all garden flowers. Free blooming, easily grown. Excellent for either bedding or cutting.

Imperiolis—Sweet Sultan.

Cyanus—Bachelor's Button.

Double Mixed—Fluffy balls.

Also see Bachelor's Button.

CHERRY PIE—See Heliotrope.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (A)—Make a splendid display, and are excellent for cutting. Pleasing color range. About 2 feet.

Single Mixed—Daisy-like flower.

Double Mixed—Many good colors.

CLARKIA (A) ♦ — Graceful, erect, bushy plants, bearing many rosette-like delicately colored flowers, set along the stems. Good cut flower.

COLEUS (A)—An excellent foliage plant that does well indoors, and can be transplanted outdoors when warm weather comes. Unexcelled for borders and window boxes. Vari-colored leaves in shades of green, red, and yellow. When outdoors, likes partial shade. Packet, 15c.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia.

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER—See Gomphrena.

COREOPSIS (HP)—These graceful, daisy-like flowers with their broad fluted petals are a "must" for every garden. Long stemmed, wonderful for cutting. Glossy, rich yellow. Long blooming season.

Lanceolata Grandiflora — Long blooming. Lovely yellow flowers on long stems.

Sunburst, double—Packet, 15c.

CORNFLOWER—See Bachelor's Button, also Centaurea.

COSMOS — With their feathery foliage and wealth of bloom through late summer and autumn, Cosmos are one of the most valuable annual garden flowers. Wonderful for cutting, and arranging.

Early Giont Flowering—5 to 6 feet.

Early Single—Weeks ahead of most.

All FLOWER SEEDS 10¢ PER PACKET

except where
otherwise noted

Orange Flore—This outstanding All-America winner is early flowering and grows into a fine bushy plant three feet high. The stems are long and wiry. The petals are rich, deep orange, sometimes 2½ inches across. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Sensation—1933 All-America Selection. Largest, and earliest of the mammoth flowering varieties. The plant is 4 feet tall, bearing flowers up to 5 inches across. Single Mixed.

Sensation Pinkie—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Double Mixed — Bushy plants, long stems. (See Page 12 for color illustration.) Packet 15c.

CUPHEA FIREFLY (A) — (See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)



Dahlia

DAHLIA (TP) — Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed. Will sometimes bloom the same year if sown early.

Double Mixed—Vivid colors, double flowers. Packet, 15c.

Single Mixed—Favored by many.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur.) (HP) ♦—Long floral spikes, in glorious shades of blue. Excellent for backgrounds. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Belladonna (Light Blue) — Delightful silvery-blue. Blooms profusely. Packet, 15c.

Bellomosa (Dark Blue) — Rich, intense, deep blue. Packet, 15c.

Blackmore & Langdon English — Tall, graceful spikes, abundantly covered with flowers. Pastel shades, ranging from light blue to indigo. One of the best delphinium.

Mixed.

Dork Blue.

Light Blue.

WE CAN GET IT FOR YOU!

If there is some rare
or unusual flower
variety you can't find
listed in this book...
just ask us for it.
We'll get it for you!

DIANTHUS (Pinks) (A)—Spicy, fragrant and showy. At home in beds or borders. Faithful bloomer. Fine for cutting.

Double Mixed—Fine variety of farms.

Single Mixed—Wide and varied color display.

Heddewigi—The large Japanese pink.

Laciniatus Splendens—A striking, showy Dianthus with few equals for edging or border use. The flowers are single, sweet scented, and large. Brilliant crimson with a vividly contrasting large white eye. Easily grown and blooms profusely. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-On-The-Mountain.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis) (HP)♦—Well-known favorite, adapted to either beds or borders. Start early for flowers first season.

FOUR-O'CLOCK (A)—Red, yellow, rose, white and lilac blossoms that spread over the glassy foliage in mid-afternoon. Low-growing plants suitable for low hedging.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (B)♦—These tall spires bring the charm of an old fashioned garden, giving a wealth of brilliantly colored flowers with little attention. Like half shade.

Gaillardia

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower) (A)—Gay, showy blossoms in tones of orange, yellow, red, and maroon brighten the garden all summer. About 18 inches.

Monarch Mixed—(See Page 14 for color illustration.)

Single Mixed—Many fine colors.

Double Mixed—Full blossoms.

Perennial Mixed

GEUM—Flowers like tiny double roses, on long stems, paired over

GOURDS (A)—Valuable for their fine foliage, these climbers provide an interesting variety of attractive, singularly shaped fruits and can always be counted on for pleasant surprises.

Ornamental Varieties—Mixed.

GYPSOPHYLA (Baby's Breath) (A)—The misty bloom is excellent for cutting and adds interest to a bouquet. It is easy to grow and a generous bloomer.

Rose—Pleasant blush pink.

White—A pure strain

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower.

HELICHRYSUM—See Strawflower.

HELIOTROPE (Cherry Pie) (TP)—Clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers against dull green foliage make this rapid grower most effective. Start early for fine flowering plants all summer.

Hollyhock

HOLLYHOCKS (HP)♦—Effects not obtainable with other plants are possible with these fine tall, showy plants. Rich, full spikes, ideal for backgrounds. 5 to 7 feet high.

Double Mixed—Full, close bloom.

Larkspur

LARKSPUR (A)—Handsome, long clustered floral spikes, beautifully set off by feathery, soft green foliage. Long blooming season. Most effective as a background for borders. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Blue Spire—The most desirable blue. Packet, 15c.

Dark Blue—Packet, 15c.

Exquisite Pink

Rosamond—Packet, 15c.

Single Mixed—Excellent color range.

Stock Flowered, Mixed—Double varieties in full range of colors.

White Spire—Desirable for cutting. Packet, 15c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LINUM (Scarlet Flax) (A)♦—These brilliantly colored flowers deserve a place in the home garden. The life of the individual flower is short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LOBELIA—Crystal Palace (A)♦—Small round compact plants, which form attractive little mounds of bloom, with rich, deep



Sweet Wivelsfield, New Hybrid—Unusual China Pink. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)
Didiscus—See Blue Lace Flower.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

ENGLISH DAISY—See Bellis Perennis.

ESCHSCHOLZIA (California Poppy) (A)—For richness of color and pleasing simplicity of form these flowers have a few equals. Reds, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink, and a full range of poppy colors.

a tufted plant. Prized for cutting. 2 feet.

Mrs. Bradshaw, Scarlet—Large, double, orange-scarlet.

GODETIA (Satin Flower) (A)♦—Rich, satiny, azalia-like flowers, especially suited to partial shade. Will thrive in rather poor soil. Fine range of colors. 12 inches.
Single Mixed—Profuse and showy.

GOMPHRENA (Clover Strawflower) (A)—A true bachelor's button that may be dried for winter bouquets. Thrives well in pots and is equally effective in the border.

Double Scarlet Beauty—Beautiful, gleaming rosette-like flowers. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Single Mixed—Choice color assortment.

IPOMOEA—See Morning Glory.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush) (A)—A close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush with mass-like foliage that turns to brilliant red in the fall. Reaches about 2½ feet, excellent hedge plant.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

blue flowers and dark foliage. 4 inches.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (Nigella) (A)—A pleasant mixture of clear cornflower-blue and white. This is an easily grown, compact, free flowering plant. Admired for its mist-like foliage and curiously shaped seed pods.

Mixed

LUPIN (A)♦—Easily grown, hardy plant with long graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Equally valuable for bedding, borders, or for cutting. Profuse bloomers, attaining a height of 2 feet.



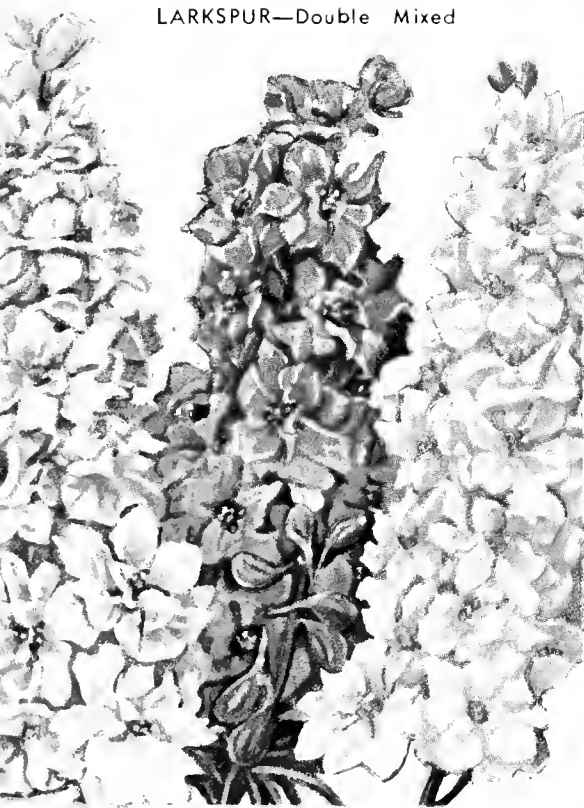
COSMOS
Double
Mixed



STRAW-
FLOWER



CELOSIA PLUMOSA
Cockscomb



LARKSPUR—Double Mixed

Bring your gardening troubles to us!

It may be your lawn . . . those troublesome spots where grass simply won't grow.

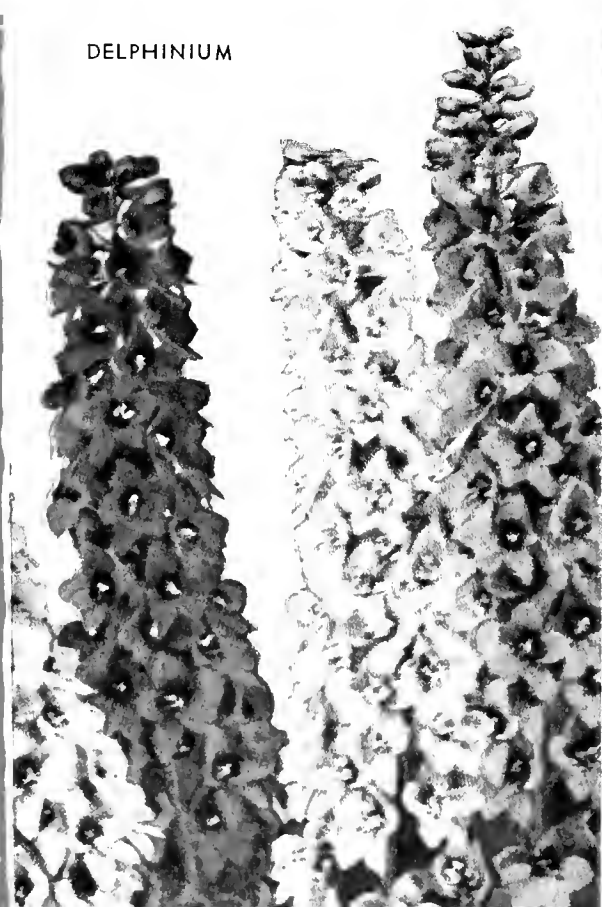
Or perhaps you're not quite sure what kind of fertilizer your border needs . . . or what to do about those peculiar little bugs that found a home in your aster bed last season.

No matter what's troubling you, just drop in and talk it over with us. Our experience and knowledge is yours for the asking. We can help you.

DIANTHUS
Sweet
Wivelsfield



NASTURTIUM—Double
Glorious Gleam
Hybrids



DELPHINIUM



COSMOS
Orange
Flare

All FLOWER SEEDS

**10¢
PER PACKET**
except where
otherwise noted

Russell Lupins—(See Page 7 for color illustration and description.)

Annual Mixed—Free flowering, showy spikes of closely clustered solid blooms. Rose, white and blue.

Perennial Mixed—They succeed well almost anywhere, and during May and June, provide an abundance of gloriously colored long spikes in various colors.

M^{arigold}

MARIGOLD (A)—When most other plants have passed their prime, this bright colored annual is still blooming profusely. The Marigold has been improved more than any other flower family in the past few years.

Burpee's Gold—Sweet-scented, glowing golden Marigolds. The double blooms are extremely large, and resemble glorious, deep orange Carnations. Completely odorless.

Crown of Gold—Odorless.—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Dixie Sunshine—A fine cornation type of bloom of golden yellow and without odor. They are 100% double, long lasting and late blooming. The 2-inch flowers are each a head of tiny five petaled flowers. Plant is 3 to 4 feet tall. All-America Selection, 1936. Packet, 15c.

Double Dwarf French Harmony—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Dwarf Royal Scot—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

French—Long blooming, tall plants. Double, with an excellent color variety, including the interesting striped variations.

Giant African—Dense, hardy bushes averaging 30 inches in height, with finely cut, bright green foliage, and globular blooms that often are three inches in diameter. Brown, orange, and lemon shades predominate. Very easy to grow.

Gigantia Sunset Giants—Odorless. (See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Golden West—All-America Selection, 1938. Packet, 15c.

Guinea Gold—Magnificent, tall brilliantly golden flower, with carnation-like petals. Plants bear an abundance of well rounded, double and semi-double blooms.

Yellow Supreme—This fine new Marigold is delicately sweet scented. The rich, pure yellow blooms measure nearly three inches. Keeps fully a week to 10 days when cut.

MIGNONETTE (Sweet Scented) (A)—Once again this old, old, favorite returns to popularity. It is especially desirable for its richness and fragrance. Long blooming, ideal for cutting.

MORNING GLORY (A)—Rapid, annual climbers, with dense foliage. The range of delicate colors offered in these varieties add much to their value.

Heavenly Blue—Quick-growing, vigorous climber with extremely large blue flowers. Long blooming season. (See Page 15 for color illustration.)

Large Mixed—New sorts in a delightful assortment of colors.

Scarlett O'Hara—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS—See Forget-Me-Nat.

N^{asturtium}

NASTURTIIUM (A)—No other garden flower gives so much satisfaction as this hardy, easily grown annual. Thrives in soil other plants would scorn. Vivid in coloring, the abundant blooms stand upright on firm stems. Fine for cutting and mass planting.

Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Beautifully formed, sweet scented blossoms, with splendid long stems. Of compact habit with short runners. Wide variety of colors.

Dwarf Mixed—Compact, gem-like plants in many colors.

Golden Gleam—Fragrant, double, gleaming gold blossoms.

Salmon Gleam—Delicate salmon.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery, brilliant red.

Tall, (Trailing) Mixed—Wonderfully adapted to covering fence or trellis, or to droop from window boxes.

NICOTIANA (A)—The fragrant, long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour full, rich, spreading fragrance over the garden every morning and evening.

NIGELLA—See Love-In-A-Mist.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis.

PANSY—One of the oldest and greatest favorites of all garden flowers. Start seed early indoors and transplant after danger of frost has passed. Plant outdoors early for late blooming.

Giants Mixed—Collection of the richest colors and markings known in Pansies.

Swiss Giants—Outstanding and unusual. Long stems, especially suited for cutting. (See Page 14 for color illustration.) Packets, 15c and 25c.

Trimardeau—Compact, profusely blooming plants fine for bedding or cutting. Complete range of desirable colors.

All Colors, Mixed and in Various Individual Colors

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR—See Delphinium.

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

P^{etunia}

PETUNIA (A)—These prolific annuals lend themselves to many uses. Massed in beds, they make a sea of color. For window boxes or borders, they are unequalled. Profuse bloom is continued all summer and the first frost still finds them gallantly holding their own.

Balcony Petunia—This variety produces larger, more spreading plants than the bushy sorts. Good for window boxes, or where an over-hanging effect is desired.

Balcony Red

Balcony Blue

Balcony White

Balcony Rose

Balcony, Mixed

Burgundy—Large purple or carmine flowers, with white throats and violet tube. Packet, 15c.

Dainty Lady—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Dwarf California Giants—Gorgeous flowers in a wide color range. Plant is dwarf, but blossoms are very large and excellent. Packet, 25c.

Flaming Velvet—(See Page 6 for color illustration and description.)

Gaiety (Single)—1938 All-America Selection. Dwarf plant bearing double, giant, fringed flowers in exquisite shades of rose, to light rose-red with fine white colorings. Packet, 50c.

Giants of California—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Giant-Flowered Ruffled Varieties—Prized for their extraordinary size and beautiful ruffled edges. Fine selection of colors. Packet, 25c.

Martha Washington Dwarf—This 9 inch plant forms a perfect ball almost entirely covered with lovely large, frilled flowers. Blush-



pink edges with strong wine-red veins, dark violet throat. Packet, 25c.

Rose Gem—Bright rose. Neat, compact 6-inch plants. Packet, 15c.

Rasy Morn—Beautiful pink, white throats.

Rase of Heaven—Velvety, rich violet.

Salmon Supreme—distinctly new. Compact, bushy plant, about 12 inches. Light salmon shading to pure white in the throat. 1938 All-America Selection. Packet, 25c.

Single Bedding, Mixed—Collection of all the desirable colors.

ELEVEN SPECIAL SELECTIONS—EACH ONE A SURE



GAILLARDIA
Monarch
Mixed



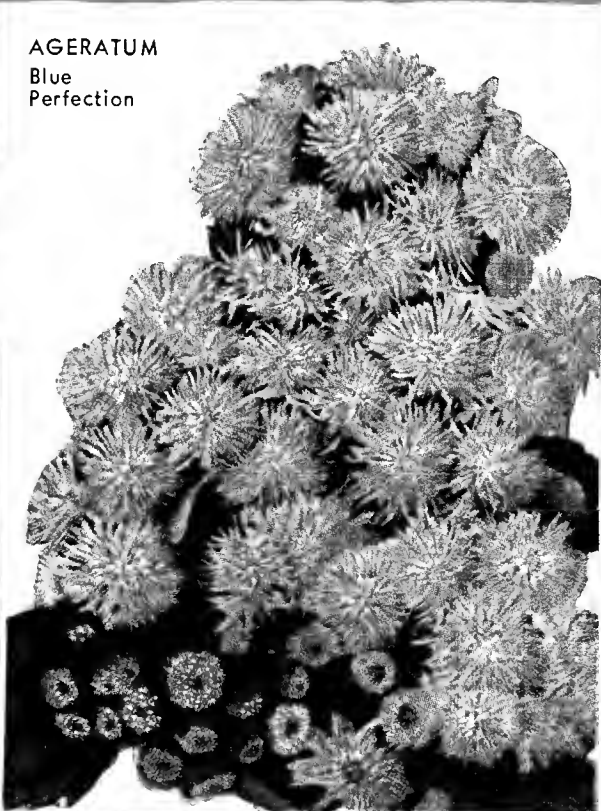
SCABIOSA
(Mourning Bride) Mixed



SALVIA—Splendens (Scarlet Sage)



ZINNIA
Scabious
Flowered
Mixed



AGERATUM
Blue
Perfection



ZINNIA—Pumila
Picotee Delight

*We can get it
for you!*

If there is something you want for your lawn or garden—and you don't find it listed in this book—JUST ASK US and we'll get it for you gladly, and promptly. It may be a rare variety of flower seed . . . or some special garden supply . . . or perhaps you only want our advice. But in any event—just ask us! We want you to think of us as your permanent headquarters for all garden needs.



SALPIGLOSSIS
(Painted Tongue)



PANSIES—Swiss Giants

HEAVENLY BLUE
MORNING GLORY



ZINNIA—Fantasy
Finest Mixed



TITHONIA—Speciosa
Grandiflora Fireball

for the *Rock Garden*

The beauty of all growing things depends largely on the naturalness of their setting. So there's no better way to recapture the simple loveliness of Nature's true background for many types of plants and flowers—than with a well-planned, carefully planted rockery.

Throughout the pages of this catalog, you'll find listed all of the well-known popular varieties of seed you'll want for your rock garden this season.

And you'll want to plant plenty of them! Because to be truly beautiful, a rockery must be literally covered with plants and blooms. If it is sparsely planted, the effort and work spent to create the kind of delightful woodland spot Nature so generously gives us, is defeated.

Don't overlook the value of low-growing annuals for rock-garden planting. They fill in, and give you a wealth of bloom while your slower, permanent plants are developing.

If you can't find a variety you want for your rock garden listed in the catalog—just ask us.



All FLOWER SEEDS

**10¢
PER PACKET**
except where
otherwise noted

PHLOX (A) — For a brilliant variety of bright, fresh colorings in the garden, plant Phlox. The sturdy plants thrive in almost any kind of soil, and flower freely during the entire summer.

Drummandi, Mixed—A universal favorite. Large, individual blossoms and heads. In a mixture of all the brilliant colors, and whites.

Drummandi—in various individual shades.

Dwarf Mixed—Compact, symmetrical plants for bedding, edging, or borders. 6 to 8 inches. All the gay and soft colors.

Gigantea Art Shades—Very large flowers, in many lovely pastel shades, that are entirely new among Phlox. An All-America Selection. Packet, 15c.

POPPIES (A) (HP) — For a showy, brilliant effect, Poppies are unsurpassed. Very hardy, will grow freely in almost any garden soil. Equally good in clumps or beds.

California—See Eschscholzia.

Double Mixed (A)—Large, double flowers in many beautiful pastel colors.

Emperor—Giant flowered Iceland Poppy, extremely large flowered, brilliant orange. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Iceland Mixed (HP)—Graceful, with neat habits. Bright green, delicate, fern-like foliage. Abundant bloom of brilliant flowers, fine for cutting. Blooms first year.

Oriental (HP) ♦ — Few flowers make such a gorgeous show of riotous colors as this extraordinary Poppy. The huge, red blossoms often are six inches across. Against the green foliage, they always furnish a garden high spot.

Single Mixed (A)—Splendid mixture of many colors and free blooming single flowers.

Shirley Mixed (A) — Artistically ruffled edges on the large bloom. A delightful assortment of colors with scarcely any two flowers alike.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (A) —These showy annuals need a sunny location and thrive best in light soil. Give an unforgettable display of colors. Fine for mass plantings, edgings.

Double Mixed

Single Mixed

POT MARIGOLD — See Calendula.

PYRETHRUM (HP) ♦—A showy, hardy perennial that has its place in every well-planned garden. Plants bloom abundantly. A fine color range. Mixed.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (A)—Large, lily-like flowers, velvet-textured, in many bright and gaudy colors. 2½ to 3 feet plants, blooming from June until frost. Likes a sunny location. (See Page 14 for color illustration.) Mixed.

S alvia

SALVIA (A) — An indispensable plant for bringing rich, brilliant color into the garden. Used for bedding, borders, or individual specimens. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

for cutting—keeps almost a week. (See Page 14 for description and color illustration.)

Imperial Giants, Blue Moon — (See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Mixed

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

SCARLET RUNNER—See Bean, Scarlet Runner.

SNAPDRAGON — See Antirrhinum.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia.) (A)—The foliage is beautifully edged with white. Excellent for cutting. Above 2 feet.

STOCKS (A) — Unlimited charm and diversity of color. One of the most abundantly blooming annuals. Good for bedding, or pot culture.

Ten Week Stocks—Double rosette-like blossoms on fine sturdy stems in a brilliant range of diverse colors. May be potted, and taken indoors before frost.

Evening Scented — Delightfully fragrant with an excellent range of colors.

Beauty Mixed

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum) (A)—Handsome when growing outdoors, and when dried make brilliant winter bouquets for the

SWAN RIVER DAISY—See Brachycombe.

SWEET WILLIAM (HP) ♦—Free flowering with beautiful large heads of bloom. Rich, fine colors. (See Page 17 for color illustration.)

Single Mixed — Gayly colored, disc-like flowers with interesting markings and combinations.

Double Mixed—Similar to the single sorts, but covered with dainty, double blossoms. While not quite as showy as the single kinds, the period of bloom is longer. Wide assortment of colors.

S weet Peas

SWEET PEAS (A)—These lovely garden favorites need well-fertilized soil. Water frequently on warm days.

Early Flowering, Mixed—The finest extra early sorts. (See Page 17 for color illustration.)

Early Flowering Spencers—Developed particularly for outdoor planting during winter months in the warmer climates, but also used in cooler areas where they bloom 2 to 3 weeks earlier than the summer flowering but not so



Bonfire—Brilliant red flower spikes on round, symmetrical plants. Rather dwarf.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Beautiful bright scarlet. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride) (A)—Dense heads of exquisitely colored, irregular flowers. Fine long stems. An invaluable flower

house. Amazing assortment of soft and vivid colors. (See Page 12 for color illustration.) Mixed.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus) — Stately, well loved old favorites. For backgrounds, or general coverage of unsightly places, they are unsurpassed because of their size and brilliancy.

Double Mixed

Single Mixed

continuously. (Mixed, and in a variety of colors.) (See Page 17 for color illustrations.)

Ruffled Giant Spencer — Strikingly beautiful, unusually delicate in coloring. Perfectly formed, vigorous. In various individual shades and mixture.

Summer Flowering Spencer—Gigantic, beautifully formed blossoms. In various individual shades and mixture.



ZINNIA
Linearis



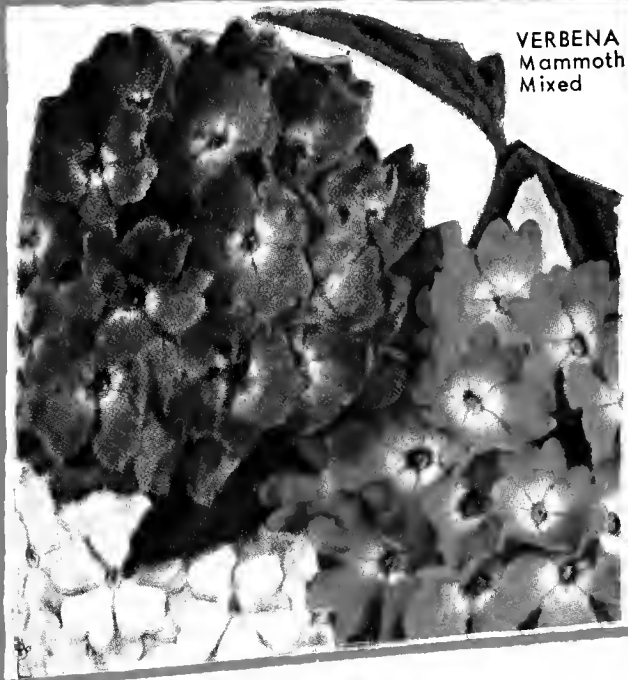
SWEET PEA
Early Flowering
Mixed



SWEET
WILLIAM



SWEET PEA
Early
Spencer



VERBENA
Mammoth
Mixed



SWEET PEA
Spencer

Flower Grower's Guide

NOTES

FLOWER	Height of Plants (Inches)	Space Between Plants (Inches)	Annual or Perennial	Average Germinating Period-Days
Ageratum	6-18	6	A	14
Alyssum, Sweet	3- 9	4	A	10-20
Aster	12-30	9	A	8-12
Calendula	12-24	6-10	A	14
Calliopsis	10-18	6-8	A	14
Campanula	12-50	8-12	P	14
Centaurea	12-24	6-12	A	15
Chrysanthemum	24-36	12-18	A	11-18
Coreopsis	18-30	6-12	P	21
Cosmos	36-60	8-12	A	14
Dahlia	36-60	18-36	A	10
Delphinium	30-48	12-24	A-P	15-21
Forget-Me-Not	8-12	4-6	P	14
Four O'Clock	18-24	8-12	A	15-20
Gaillardia	12-18	6	A	10-14
Gypsophila	12-18	6-10	A-P	10-14
Hollyhock	36-60	12-18	P	21
Linum (Flax)	10-15	4-8	P	20-25
Lupine	30-48	12-18	P	10
Marigold	10-24	6-8	A	8
Mignonette	12-18	6-8	A	14
Nasturtium	6-60	6-12	A	14
Pansy	6-12	4-8	A	30
Petunia	10-18	6-8	A	10
Phlox	12-30	12-18	A-P	10-14
Poppies	10-18	4-6	A	10
Salvia	12-36	12-18	A-P	14
Sunflower	48-72	12-24	A	10-14
Sweet William	12-20	8-10	P	6-10
Verbena	12-18	6-10	A	14
Zinnia	10-30	6-8	A	5-10

A necessity. Try the pinks. Dwarf forms for rockery. Try taking them indoors in fall. As good in house as in garden. Like a little shade. Don't over-water or crowd. Keep flowers cut. Happy in hot or cool weather, full sun or semi-shade.

Easy to grow. Deserves more attention. Also known as Bellflower, Harebell or Bluebell. Also known as Bachelor's Button or Cornflower. If you have never grown Mums from seed, be sure to try it!

Not easy to transplant. Cut flowers last well. Cultivate frequently. Pinch back to make bushy. Needs well-drained soil. Drive stakes before planting. Need sun, good air, circulation and rich, light, alkaline soil.

Give moist location and partial shade. Children love them. Need sunny place. Stands mild frost. Does best in full sun and well-drained soil. Almost any soil or location will do.

Colonial houses must have them. Others should, too. A necessity for rock garden. Good for sunny border. Not easy to transplant. Moist, sunny location. Varieties for almost any purpose—border, bed, or cutting.

New forms re-winning its former popularity. Watch for aphids. Spray with contact insecticides. Not too much sun; not too much shade. Keep flowers cut. Pinch to make bushy. Like leaf-mold in soil.

Top-mulch with peat in dry weather. Difficult to transplant. Like sun and well-drained soil. Need sun. Vivid colors, good against dark shrub background. Get acquainted with the newer varieties.

Should be treated as a biennial. Almost any soil, but best in light, moderately fertilized loam. Don't need much help, but fertilizing every few weeks works wonders.

All FLOWER SEEDS

10¢

PER PACKET

except where
otherwise noted

Perennial Sweet Peas (*Lathyrus Latifolius*)—Sturdy vine with luxuriant pea-like foliage, bearing large clusters of waxy, handsome flowers—also pea-shaped. The vine is well adapted to scrambling over rocks, and rugged spots, but can be trained to a support.

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA SPECIOSA GRANDIFLORA (Fireball) (A)—Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plants are very tall, but neat. Brightest possible flower for fall use. (See Page 15 for color illustration.)

VERBENA (A)—Favored alike for cutting and for display. Free blooming, with very large and colorful heads. (See Page 17 for color illustration.) In a wide variety of individual shades and mixtures.

Mammoth mixed and in a variety of individual shades.

VINCA (Periwinkle) (A)—A very ornamental and highly satisfac-

tory bedding plant. Long flowering, with brilliant green foliage. Mixed.

WALLFLOWER (HHP)—A lovely early spring bloomer. The fragrance is very pleasing, and the blossoms develop startling colors. A fine selection of shades. Mixed.



ZINNIAS (A)—Showy in appearance, and dramatically brilliant in color. Zinnias are undeniably one of the best loved, and most satisfactory of all garden annuals. For cutting purposes, they are unsurpassed. Easy to grow, thriving under almost any conditions.

Dahlia Flowered (Mammoth)—The artistic pastel colors, and almost perfect dahlia-like form of these varieties make them greatly desired. (See front cover for color illustration. Mixed and in a variety of individual shades.

Dwarf Double Mixed—A selection of the more desirable kinds and colors, sometimes called the "Cut-and-Come-Again" type. Equally good for bedding and cutting. Plants are compact, about 2 feet high.

Fantasy Mixed—The new and delightful variety that has won nation-wide popularity—in a mixture of unusual colors. The flowers are great masses of ray-like, twisted petals. (See Page 15 for color illustration.)

Fantasy Star Dust—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Giants of California (Mammoth)—Mixed and in a variety of individual shades. (See Page 7 for description and illustration—also front cover.)

Lilliput—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Lineoris—One of the most interesting and unusual newer dwarf Zinnias. Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe through each petal. Brown centers. (See Page 17 for color illustration.)

Midget Tom Thumb—Because they are as charming as they are new, these miniature Zinnias are certain to enjoy growing popularity. The colors include all the best and most desirable Zinnia shades. The compact little bushes are only 6 to 10 inches high, and the tiny blooms are perfect doubles.

Novajo Mixed—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Postel Mixture—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Pumilo Picotee Delight (Salmon Rose)—Diversified markings and shape. Lovely color. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

Red Riding Hood Dwarf—As delightful as the fairy tale, these little flowers make friends immediately.

Scabious Flowered—An interesting new Zinnia resembling a Scabiosa. Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by a fringe of petals. The colors have delightful variety, and there are many charming contrasts between the colors of the fringes and the central crowns. (See Page 14 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

THE FLOWERS ON THE FRONT COVER

The picture on the cover of this catalog is a natural, unretouched color photograph. Its glorious Zinnias were caught by the magic of the modern color camera just as they came from the garden . . . just as they can be grown in your garden.

Two varieties of Zinnias are pictured . . . **DAHLIA FLOWERED**, and **CALIFORNIA GIANTS**. These are the largest blooming Zinnias known. The full-color picture on the cover shows only a few of the marvelous, bright and pastel shades they came in.

The plants are tall, branch freely, and start to flower about 60 days after seed is sown. They keep on blooming profusely over a long period if seeds are not allowed to form.

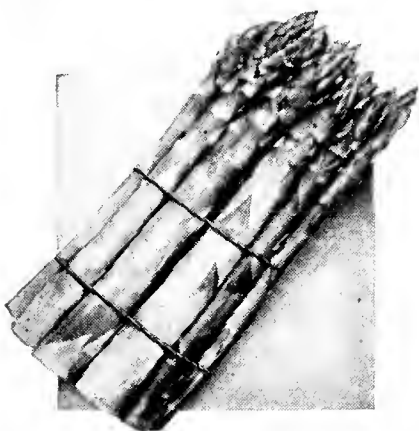
Make a note of these two—right now—so you'll be sure to enjoy them in your garden this season.



Selected Vegetable Seeds



A sparagus



Asparagus, Mary Washington

ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington—Larger than original Washington. New, and rust resistant. Abundant producer with long, thick stalks and fine quality tight packed tips.

ARTICHOKE, Large Green Globe—The edible base of the scales is thick and fine flavored. Heads are large, round (slightly elongated) deep green.

B eans

Green Podded, Dwarf, or Bush

BOUNTIFUL—An early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, but slightly fibrous pods. Yellow seeds. 49 days Large packet, 10c.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, medium green pods, fully stringless and fibreless. 50 days. Large packet, 10c.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL—Speckled Cranberry or Dwarf Cherry. For snap or shelled beans. Prolific and medium high. The pods are first green, then greenish-yellow and finally splashed with carmine. Oval, pinkish-buff seeds, spotted and streaked with maroon. 54 days. Large packet, 10c.

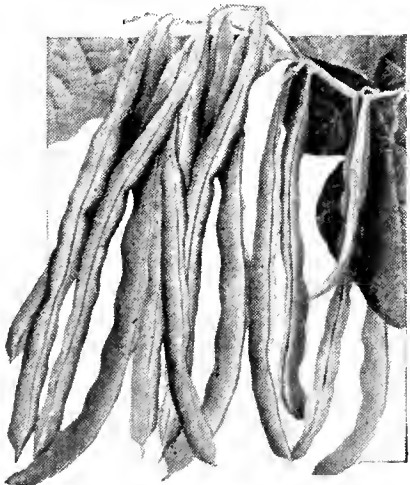
GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle and strictly stringless. Medium green pods, oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days. Large packet, 10c.

STRINGLESS GREEN REFUGEE—A late variety that bears heavily. The round, silvery-green pods are absolutely stringless, brittle and without fibre. Violet-purple seeds splashed with buff. 70 days. Large packet, 10c.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE—Hardy, disease resistant. Very productive on large, erect plants. Oval, 6½ inch pods, dark green. Good flavor. 49 days. Large packet, 10c.

TENDERGREEN—Similar to Full Measure. Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. Brown seeds blotched with light fawn. 54 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Dry Shelled Varieties
WHITE PEA or WHITE NAVY—The widely used commercial variety. The flat pods are tough and stringy. Seeds are small, round-oval and white. 90 days. Large packet, 10c.



Bean, Giant Stringless

Beans, Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush Varieties

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—A home garden favorite. Small, erect plants, moderately productive. The straight, thick, flat pods are creamy yellow and stringless. 51 days. Large packet, 10c.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—Big, stocky plants produce round, slightly curved pods. Fleshy and golden yellow, stringless, brittle and fine flavored. Excellent qual-

ity. Slightly flattened, oblong seeds. 55 days. Large packet, 10c.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX or BRITTLE WAX—Large, erect, vigorous plants. Medium yellow curved pods, crease-backed, entirely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and succulent. White, kidney-shaped seed with black eye. 58 days. Large packet, 10c.

SURE CROP WAX—Big, sturdy, productive plants, popular with home gardeners. Thick, flat, golden-yellow stringless pods, brittle and fine quality. 53 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Green Podded, Pole
KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL or CRANBERRY—Widely used for snap and green shelled bean. Hardy, vigorous climber. Pods flat-oval and splashed with red, stringless and fleshy with little fibre. Large oval seed, buff splashed with red. 70 days. Large packet, 10c.

SCOTIA or NANCY DAVIS—Round pods become purplish at later stages. Fleshy and stringy. Seed medium greenish-buff with occasional blackish stripes. 72 days. Large packet, 10c.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER—Good climber, four to five feet. Silvery green pods, tender, meaty, stringless, fibreless. Good for dry shelled use. Flat-oval, white seeds. 64 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Wax Podded, Pole

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, with waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. Light chocolate brown seed. 68 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Lima Dwarf or Bush

BURPEE'S—Medium large plant. Pods contain three to four large seeds of excellent quality. 77 days. Large packet, 10c.

FORDHOOK—Straight pods with very plump, large beans of excellent quality. 75 days. Large packet, 10c.

HENDERSON'S—Known as Baby Lima, or sometimes Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Lima Pole

KING OF THE GARDEN—The pods are flat and smooth with four to five beans. The beans are white, large and flat. 88 days. Large packet, 10c.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet unless otherwise noted

Ask for latest prices on vegetable seeds IN BULK in any quantity you may desire

STRING BEANS—are most delicious in their earliest stages, so always gather them when they are young and tender.

Too, the bearing season is prolonged when they are picked at frequent intervals.

PEAS—should be picked when the pods are well filled out—but still crisp and bright green.

The Old Gardener says—

—do you know that garden Beans are the descendants of a wild plant that originally was a native of the American tropics?

The fine varieties of Beans we have for our use today are for removed from the original wild form. Since the earliest time, man has cultivated the bean, and has greatly modified and improved the species.

Garden Beans are now classified into two groups—the Dwarf or Bush sorts, and the Pole or Climbing kinds. The bush bean seems to be rather generally favored by the home gardener, because most varieties of this type mature 10 to 12 days earlier than the pole.

Exercise the greatest caution about cultivating or picking beans when the plants are wet with dew or rain. It is extremely possible to spread disease from plant to plant (if they are wet) with implements, or even clothing brushing past.

This nutritious vegetable is most delicious and tender if gathered when about two-thirds grown.

—about **CABBAGE**

Few crops pay back the cost of fertilizing as well as cabbage. Use a good commercial fertilizer that can be applied before planting—and your crop will richly repay your efforts and expenditure.

Cabbage only grows well where there is some moisture and coolness; it can not stand extreme dryness or heat. Soil moisture must be adequate and conserved by constant cultivation.

—about **CARROTS**

This delicious, health-giving vegetable is supposedly developed from a wild weed—which long ago farmers believed grew only on badly managed land. Many important vegetable root crops and ornamentals, including the lovely Blue Lace Flower, are developments from this supposed "wild weed" that only grew on waste land years ago.

For excellence of flavor you want young, tender carrots—and to get them you must have rich soil that will develop the roots fast. Slow growing, old carrots are only fit for stock feed.

—about **PEAS**

The first spring activity in the vegetable garden should be the sowing of peas. The low varieties can be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. Taller kinds about 10 or 15 days later.

The garden pea is rich in nutritious values, containing vitamins A, B and C.



BEANS—Sure Crop Wax



BEANS—Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead



BEET—Detroit Dark Red

—about **BEETS**

Beets are one of the easiest vegetables to grow. They do well in almost any kind of garden soil, but prefer a rich, sandy loam that is easily worked.

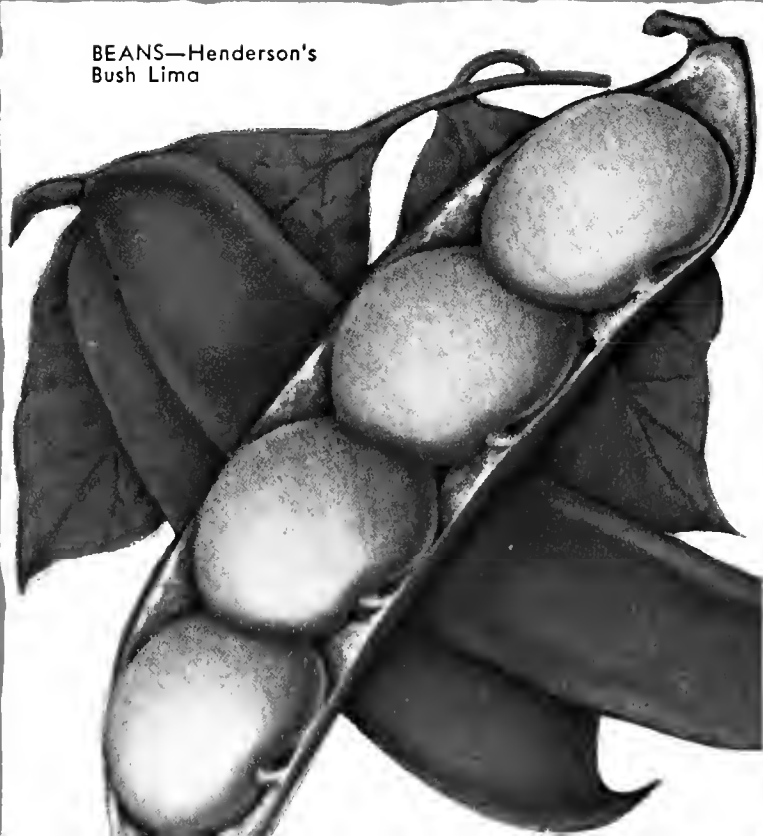
They are rich feeders, so the soil must be well fertilized in order to get the quick growth necessary for tender, juicy beets. Slow growth means tough roots.

It is always a good idea to sow beet seeds thickly, and then thin out the plants to allow proper root development. When plants are about 4 inches high, thin to 2 inches apart if you want many small roots, and to 5½ inches if you want fewer and larger ones.

Make the rows 12 inches apart if you cultivate with a hoe, or wheel hoe. Cultivate deeply and often at first, but carefully, so the young seedlings will not be disturbed.

—about **CUCUMBERS**

The best soil for growing Cucumbers is warm, sandy loam—especially if it has a slight southward slope.



BEANS—Henderson's Bush Lima



BEANS
Improved
Golden Wax

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet unless otherwise noted

Ask for latest prices on vegetable seeds IN BULK in any quantity you may desire

EARLY CABBAGE—doesn't keep well after cutting, so gather it as needed.

Generally speaking, it is advisable to pull the plants or break them off—but if the cabbage is cut just below the head so that several leaves are left on the stump—new small heads will form that may be cut and used as greens.

LATE CABBAGE—should be harvested as late as possible, the outer leaves trimmed off, and the heads stored for winter use.

BEETS

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Extra early. Flattened globe shaped roots with small dark red tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. 60 days.

DETROIT DARK RED—Long a favorite. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

EARLY WONDER—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semi-globular roots, with small tap root. Tender, blood-red flesh. 58 days.

SUGAR BEETS

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—Favored for sugar manufacture. Also excellent for stock feeding. Long, thick shouldered roots, grey-white skin, and solid white flesh. 90 days.

SWISS CHARD

LUCULLUS—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled

sprouting heads about 5 inches long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. Each sprout ends in an edible head of green buds. 55 to 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

HALF DWARF IMPROVED—Firm, thickset balls—1½ inches in diameter. Plants 20 to 24 inches. 70 days. Large pkt., 10c.

Cabbage

Yellow Resistant Varieties

MARION MARKET—Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market 7 inch 4 pound heads. 75 to 80 days.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Heart-shaped heads nearly a week later than Jersey Wakefield, half again as large. 7 to 8 inches long 75 days.

GOLDEN ACRE—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, with small round solid heads. 6 inch, 3 pound heads 63 to 65 days.

Intermediate Varieties

ALL SEASONS—Medium season, good keeper, fine for kraut. Good cropper of excellent quality. 9 inch, 8 to 10 lb. heads. 85 to 90 days.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN—Round, solid heads with few outer leaves. Used largely for kraut. 8 inch, 5 to 8 pound heads. 75 to 80 days.

STEIN'S EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—Plant medium, vigorous, good second early variety. Large, solid, flat heads, 6 inches deep. Good shipper. 90 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

DANISH BALL HEAD or HOLLANDER—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8 inches, 6 to 7 pounds. Tender and crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round, purplish-red heads. Good keeper. 6 to 8 inch, 7 to 8 pound heads. 100 days.

PERFECTION SAVOY—Best Savoy for general use. Keeps well. Large 7 inch, 6 to 7 pound heads. 90 days.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—Extremely large flat heads, 6½ to 7 inches deep. High quality, 10 to 11 inch, 9 to 11 pound heads. 95 to 105 days.

DANVERS HALF LONG—Sweet and tender. Roots are 6 to 7 inches long, tapering to a blunt point. Fine for winter storage. 75 days.

IMPERATOR—Fine grained, tender, excellent quality. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots semi-blunt. 77 days.

LONG ORANGE—Heavy cropping kind for stock or garden. Roots taper to a point. Red-orange flesh, core slightly lighter. 88 days.

NANTES IMPROVED CORELESS—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, and practically coreless. 70 days.

CAULIFLOWER

DANISH GIANT or DRY WEATHER—Excellent creamy white heads. Later than Early Snowball, but larger. 6 to 8 inches. 67 days. Large pkt., 10c.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Favorite early variety. Pure white compact heads of fine flavor, 6 to 7 inches. Large packet, 10c.

CELERIAC

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE—(Turnip rooted celery.) Smooth, spherical roots, 2 to 3 inches thick. Fine flavor.

CELERY

GIANT PASCAL—Late variety for winter use. Large plant with dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, DWARF—Compact plants with yellowish-green foliage. Broad solid stalks with nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

WONDERFUL or GOLDEN PLUME—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days.

Corn

SWEET CORN, Hybrids

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM—Developed by Glenn M. Smith, of Purdue University. Frequently replacing other main crop yellows. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 10 to 14 rowed, slightly lighter than Golden Bantam, very uniform. Sturdy plants, broad vigorous leaves. 88 days. Large packet, 10c.

SPANCROSS—First early market corn. Good quality and yield. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. Stalk medium, uniform, well-filled, 10 to 14 rowed ears. 72 days. Large packet, 10c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Well-known favorite. Standard for canners. 16 to 20 rowed ears. Holds condition well. Clear white, broad, kernels. Sweet and tender. 95 days. Large pkt., 10c.

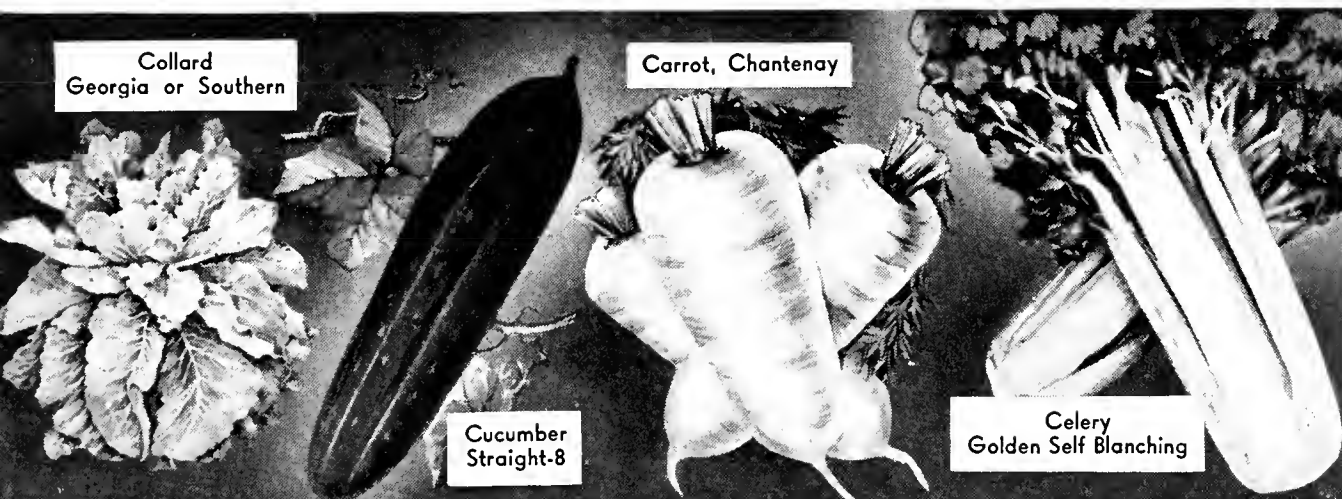
CHINESE CABBAGE

CHIHILI or IMPROVED PEKIN—Dependable, early heading. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4 inches thick, 18 to 20 inches long. 75 days.

WONG BOK—Shorter and thicker than Pe Tsai, heads 9 to 11 inches long. Well blanched and tender. 80 days.

CARROTS

CHANTENAY, RED CORED—A thick stump-rooted carrot, slightly tapering. Flesh deep orange-red. One of the best for market or canning. 72 days.



leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

GIANT HALF SUGAR, ROSE—Heavy yielding, fine for feeding. Long oval roots, white skin with rose colored shoulder, white flesh. Good sugar content. 90 days.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—Very popular. 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING—Plant bears a succession of

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS—Mid-season general purpose variety, slightly coarser than standard All Seasons. 10 to 12 inch, 9 to 10 pound heads. 90 to 95 days.

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER No. 8—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8 inch, 7 to 9 pound heads. 100 to 110 days.

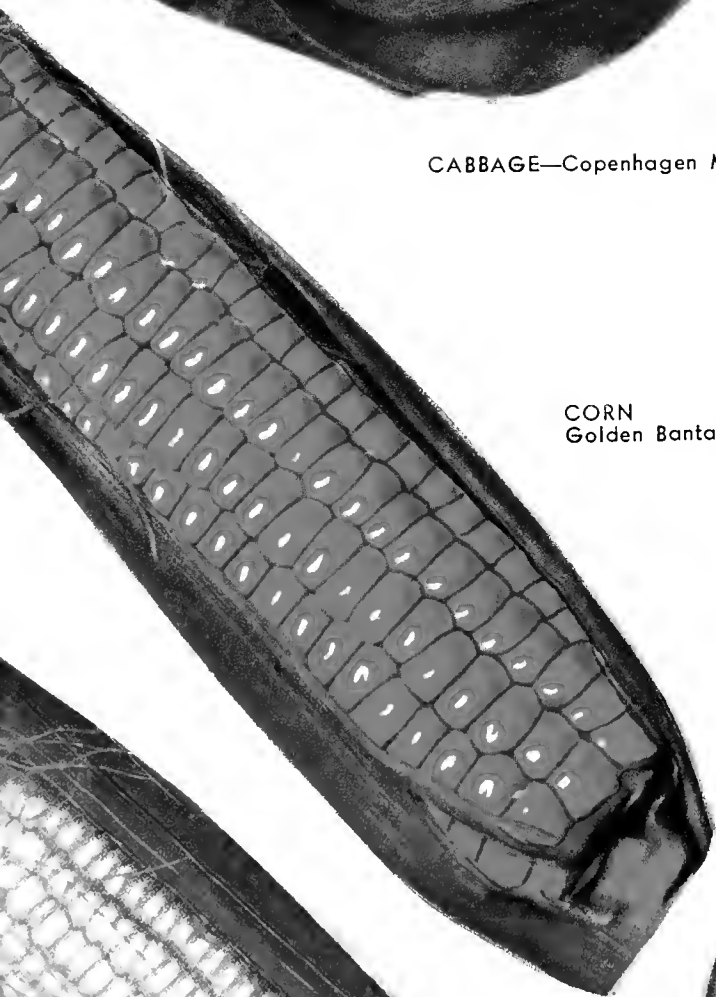
Standard Early Varieties

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½ inch, 3½ to 4 lb. heads. 68 to 70 days.

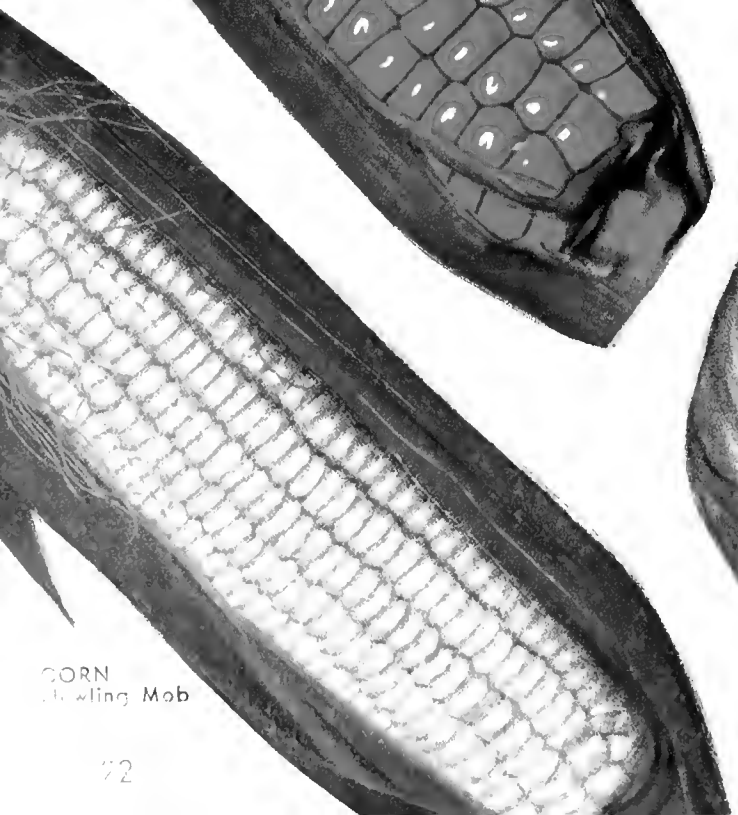
World's Greatest Health Bargain!



CABBAGE—Copenhagen Market



CORN
Golden Bantam



CORN
Chewing Mob



CABBAGE—Danish Ballhead



CHINESE
CABBAGE
Chihili

The best health insurance you can buy for your family costs only the few cents you spend for vegetable seeds . . . plus a little time spent in the enjoyable hobby of gardening.

Home grown vegetables are not only fresher and more choice than store-bought ones—they are more nutritious. Many are rich in vitamins—and when they are picked fresh from your own vines, and quickly boiled, they retain their body-building values so much better than the kinds that sometimes lie in grocer's bins for days.

Leafy, crisp salad greens—when growing just outside your kitchen door—are just a few moments from the ground to your mouth. Sweet corn, deliciously steam cooked, is on your table in a half hour after it's been pulled, and the milky, sweet kernels have all their nourishing qualities.

Grow your own good health! No matter if you just have room for a "Kitchen size" plot, your grocery bills will be lower this summer—your family heartier—and you'll have fun doing it!

This year, enjoy plenty of FRESH Sweet Corn

Even before Columbus, this fertile land was producing corn. And today, this truly American vegetable is still the country's most important crop.

Corn is much better for table use if it is gathered while very young. With a little practice, the proper stage for harvesting can be determined. This is shortly after the "milk stage," when the silks are dry and black, and the husk leaves have an appearance of maturity. If the ear feels plump and firm when grasped, it is generally ready.

The sugars in the kernels change rapidly to less flavorful compounds after picking. So the shorter the time between gathering and serving—the more delicious your corn will be.

Sweet corn thrives best in warm, well-drained soil, liberally fertilized. Soil can't be too rich for corn. A successful crop cannot be produced in thin, poor soil.

It is risky to have seedlings appear before the last spring frost, as all varieties are tender. The home gardener who has just a small plot can gain time by soak-

ing the seed overnight or by sprouting it for a week before sowing.

—about TOMATOES

Many home gardeners prune their vines by cutting out the shoots from the leaf axils, thinking this will give them better and more abundant fruit. It has, however, been repeatedly proven that such pruning is a waste of time, because it doesn't accomplish these aims.

—about LETTUCE

This tender, crisp, salad plant must be grown rapidly in what is known as "quick soil." This means friable ground, well drained, in which there is constant moisture and an abundance of plant food.

—about EGG PLANT

This large, pear shaped purple fruit comes originally from the Tropics, and today is grown in home gardens as a vegetable.

Seed germinates slowly. Needs continuous warm weather for best results. Shade young plants from hot sun.



**This year, grow
your own good
health — with
VEGETABLES
fresh from your
own garden!**

**They cost so little, but
give you so much—in
health, in tastiness, and
all-around satisfaction.**

CUCUMBER—Pickling



CARROT—Danvers
Half Long



CORN, Cont'd

OPEN-POLLINATED Early Yellow Varieties

GOLDEN BANTAM—Most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have two ears. Broad, tender, sweet kernels, of fine flavor. 8 rowed ears. 80 days. Large packet, 10c.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE—Four to five days earlier than Golden Bantam, 10 to 12 rowed ears. 76 days. Large packet, 10c.

Intermediate Yellow

GOLDEN BANTAM IMPROVED—10 to 14 rowed, larger ears than regular Golden Bantam, and more productive. Medium wide, golden yellow kernels. 84 days. Large packet, 10c.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW—Large eared second early sort. 12 to 14 rowed ears, 7 to 7½ inches. Deep, golden yellow kernels. 84 days. Large pkt., 10c.

Late Yellow

BANTAM EVERGREEN—Also known as Golden Evergreen. A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. Large pkt., 10c.

Intermediate White

HOWLING MOB—A prolific second early variety with 12 to 16 rowed ears. Thick butts. Clear white, plump kernels, fair quality. 85 days. Large packet, 10c.

Late White

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN or **SHOE PEG**—The well known late, prolific variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, not in rows but very deep, slender and sweet. 93 days. Large pkt., 10c.

EARLY EVERGREEN—Earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. Very sweet, tender kernels, free from husky tips. An excellent table corn. 90 days. Large packet, 10c.

POP CORN

JAPANESE HULLESS—Chunky ears with pearly white pointed kernels. Snowy white when popped. Ears 4 inches long.

SOUTH AMERICAN or **DYNAMITE**—Large, late yellow variety with golden kernels, creamy white when popped. 12 to 16 rows. Ears 8 inches.

WHITE RICE—Popular early variety. Pearly white kernels, translucent and pointed. Clear white when popped. Ears 6 to 8 inches long.

CHICORY

LARGE ROOTED or **MAGDEBURG**—Roots resemble dwarf white sugar beet. 12 to 14 inches long, 2 inches at top. Roasted as a substitute for coffee.

WITLOOF or **FRENCH ENDIVE**—Pleasantly bitter flavor, fine for salads. Roots parsnip shaped.

COLLARD

SOUTHERN or **GEORGIA**—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

CRESS

UPLAND—For salads. Dwarf plant with slender stalks and oval notched leaves. 60 days.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN b. s.—Standard late variety for the home garden. 3 to 3½ pound deep green fruits. 12 to 13 inches. 70 days.

LONGFELLOW w. s.—Fruits weigh 2¼ pounds, 12 to 15 inches, dark green. Very uniform, and straight. 70 days.

STAYS GREEN w. s. (Black Diamond)—Early, medium sized, prolific. 1¼ to 1½ pound fruits, 7 to 8 inches, symmetrical and nearly square at the ends. Very dark green. 60 days.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—Attractive variety. 2¼ pound fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

Pickling Varieties

PICKLING—Well-known pickling variety is also good for slicing. Largest of the pickling sorts. 59 days.

KALE

DWARF GREEN SCOTCH—A hardy sort, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 55 days.

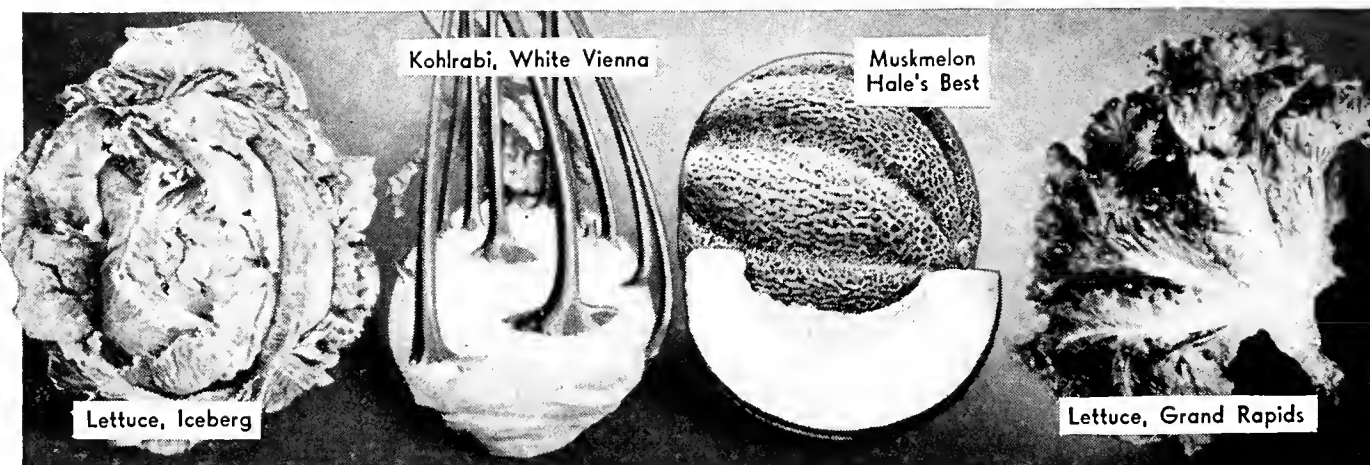
TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Hardy, with curled, deeply cut light green leaves. Tender after frost. 60 days.

KOHL RABI

WHITE VIENNA EARLY—8 to 10 inch leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3 inches, globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

LEEK

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping, medium green in color.



WATERCRESS—A perennial that grows along streams and ponds. Broad, thick leaves. Desirable for salads or garnish. 55 days.

GHERKINS—Used for very small pickles. Distinct from cucumbers. Fruits 3 to 4 ounces, pale green, covered with prickly spines. 60 days.

Cucumber

CLARK'S SPECIAL w. s.—Handsome, very dark green 2¼ pound fruits. Slightly tapered at both ends. Flesh crisp, firm, holds color and firmness. Few seeds.

DAVIS PERFECT w. s.—Mid-season. Dark green, 2 pounds, tapered fruits. 9 to 10 inches long. Firm, crisp. 65 days.

EGGPLANT

BLACK BEAUTY—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early. 80 days.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS—The spreading, spineless plant bears 4 to 8 fruits. Glossy black-purple. 83 days.

ENDIVE

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—Also called Escarolle. Leaves toothed and twisted. Plants 16 inches in diameter. Compact heart, blanches to creamy white. 90 to 95 days.

GREEN CURLED RUFFEC—Plants 16 to 18 inches. Fine fall variety. White, tender and fleshy. Blanching readily 95 days.

WHITE CURLED—A small sort, 12 to 13 inches. Finely curled leaves, broad rose tinted ribs. Heart creamy white. Excellent for salads. 100 days.

FENNEL

FLORENCE FENNEL or **SWEET ANISE**—The plants are 30 to 36 inches tall. Broad overlapping stalks form a bulb-like enlargement at base of stem. These bulbs are very sweet, and are frequently used as celery.

LETTUCE

Heading or Cabbage

BIG BOSTON w. s.—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

ICEBERG w. s.—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown at edges. 84 days.

NEW YORK WONDERFUL or **LOS ANGELES**—Large heads, well blanched, sweet and tender. 80 days.

Loose Leaved Varieties

GRAND RAPIDS b. s.—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad, heavily fringed leaves. For forcing, or early planting outside. 43 days.

PRIZE HEAD w. s.—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED w. s.—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early, hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large, frilled, crumpled, and light green that form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

Cos or Romaine

WHITE PARIS or **TRIANON w. s.**—Medium large self-folding, dark green leaves, forming loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet
unless otherwise
noted

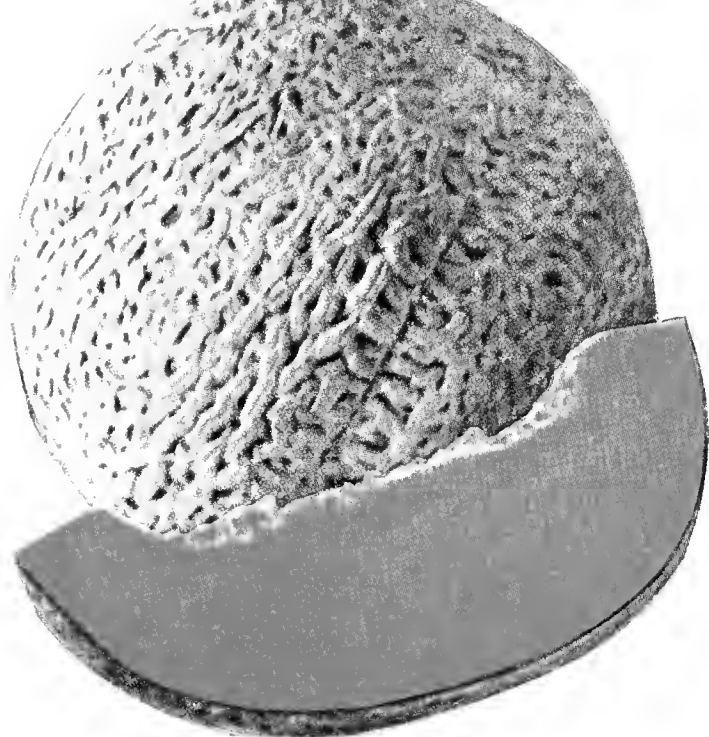
Ask for latest prices on
vegetable seeds **IN BULK**
in any quantity you may
desire

Harvesting Cucumbers

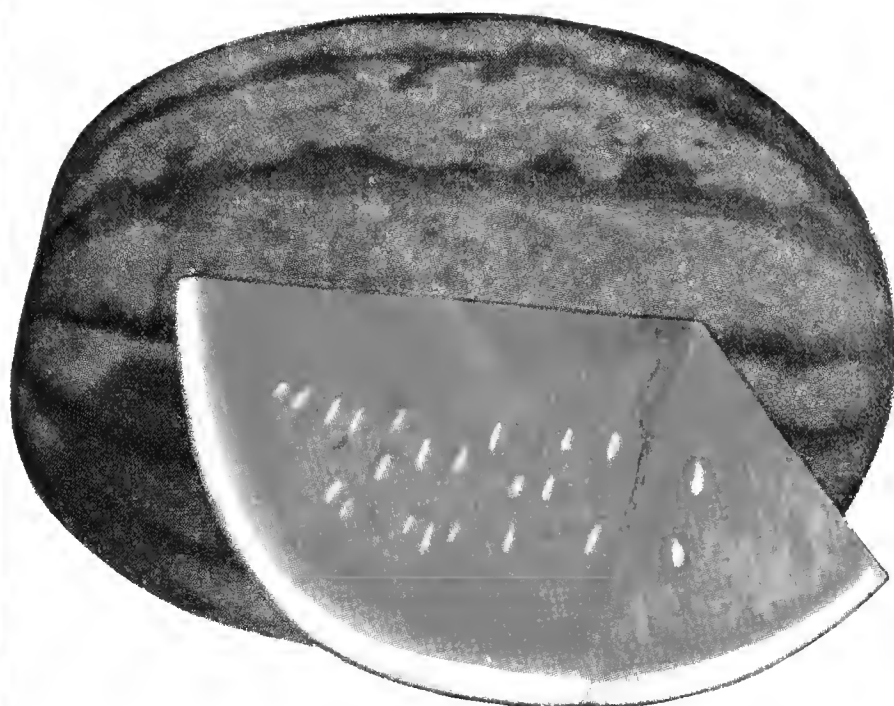
For small pickles, (gherkins)
cucumbers should be gathered
when only 2 or 3
inches long—about six
weeks after sowing.

For "dill" size pickles, they
should be 4 to 6 inches
long.

FOR SLICING—they are
best when plump and cylindrical—but before they
bulge in the middle or develop
a yellow tinge at
the blossom end.



MUSKMELON—Rocky Ford



WATERMELON—Dixie Queen

The Old Gardener says —about **CANTELOUPE**

Nothing is more delicious than a sweet, ripe melon that is "just right" for eating. You can't get them at the store, because melons shipped for the markets are usually gathered too immature, and the chill of refrigerator cars make it impossible for the natural flavor to develop.

Even when you grow melons in your own garden you must watch for the proper time to gather them. The signs that tell an experienced eye when a melon is "ready" are rather difficult to describe, but can be recognized with a little practice.

First, examine the stem ends of the fruit. If no cracks appear around the stem union, the fruit is too immature to gather. Wait until cracks show all around the stem and

the fruit has a certain color and a sort of "glisten" that you'll come to recognize.

Don't let the fruit ripen too fully on the vine, as this impairs the flavor.

After gathering, keep the melons in a warm place for a day or two before eating, and you'll have wonderful "just right" fruit.

—about **ONIONS**

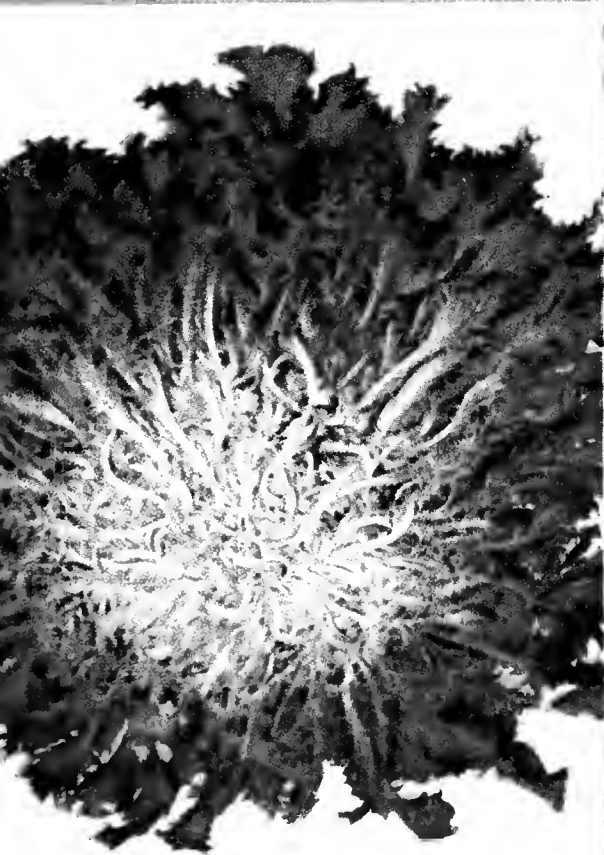
Wherever possible, onions should be grown from seed, because this method produces a much better quality of onion.

Dry onions, produced from sets, are usually of rather poor quality, and don't keep well. Green, or bunching onions, can be grown from sets or multiplier bulbs, and the home gardener generally uses sets for the earliest green onions. However, better quality is gained when onions are grown from seed.

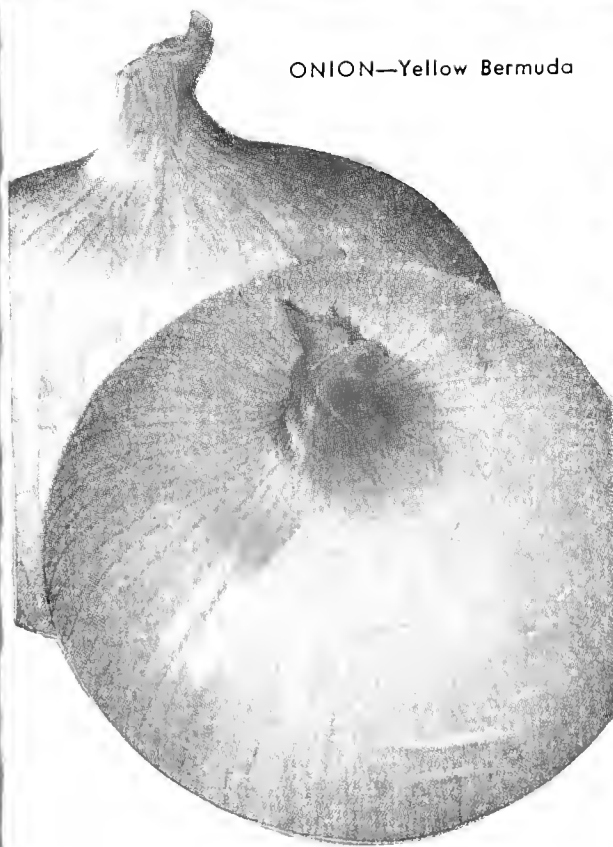
Onions need well-drained, rich soil.



EGG
PLANT
Black Beauty



ENDIVE—Green Curled Ruffec



ONION—Yellow Bermuda



LETTUCE—New
York, Wonder-
ful or Los
Angeles

Melons

MUSKMELON AND CANTALOUPE

Green Fleshed

ROCKY FORD—Fruits small, rather large seed cavity. Nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds. No ribs, heavily covered with hard grey netting. Flesh thick, green, with gold tinge at center. Juicy, spicy, good quality. 92 days.

Orange or Salmon Fleshed

BENDER'S SURPRISE—Improved Surprise, similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted, 7 pound, ob-long fruit, distinctly ribbed, hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

HALE'S BEST No. 36—Outstanding early oval fruit, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon-orange flesh. Sweet. 80 days.

HEARTS OF GOLD or HOO-DOO—Nearly round 2 pound fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender, sweet. 94 days.

HONEY ROCK or SUGAR ROCK—Round, 4-pound fruit. Grey-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

IMPROVED PERFECTO—Roundish fruit, 2½ pounds. No ribs. Completely covered with hard grey netting. Thick salmon, sweet, juicy flesh. 92 days.

WATERMELON

COLE'S EARLY or HARRIS' EARLY—Very productive. Medium size, short and oval. Alternate dark and light green stripes. Tender rind, black seed, pink-red flesh. 20 pound. 75 days.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green fruits, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

STONE MOUNTAIN—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality

shipping variety, recently introduced. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips.

TOM WATSON—Outstanding red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform, cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined.

MUSTARD

MUSTARD SPINACH or TENDERGREEN—Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED LONGSTANDING—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves.

OKRA OR GUMBO

DWARF GREEN—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green, fluted, 5 to 7 inch pointed pods. 50 days.

PERKINS MAMMOTH—Medium early, productive. Meaty, slender, tapered 7 to 8 inch ribbed pods. 56 days.

WHITE VELVET—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7 inches long. Meaty, tender. 60 days.

Onions

Yellow Varieties

PRIZETAKER—Large, globe shaped bulbs, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Globe shaped, medium to large bulbs. Solid, rich yellow, tough clinging skins. Creamy white flesh. 114 days.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Medium late, hardy. Good cropper, fine for storage. Medium large, firm, solid, round bulbs. White, slightly yellow toned flesh. 112 to 114 days.

YELLOW SWEET SPANISH—Similar to Prizetaker, but larger. Globular, with golden-yellow skin. White, very mild flesh. Prolific. 112 to 114 days.

Red Varieties

RED WETHERSFIELD—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Medium large, flat bottomed bulbs with sloping top. Purplish-red. Fine grained flesh, firm, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish red, and the strong flavored flesh is white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. 112 to 114 days.

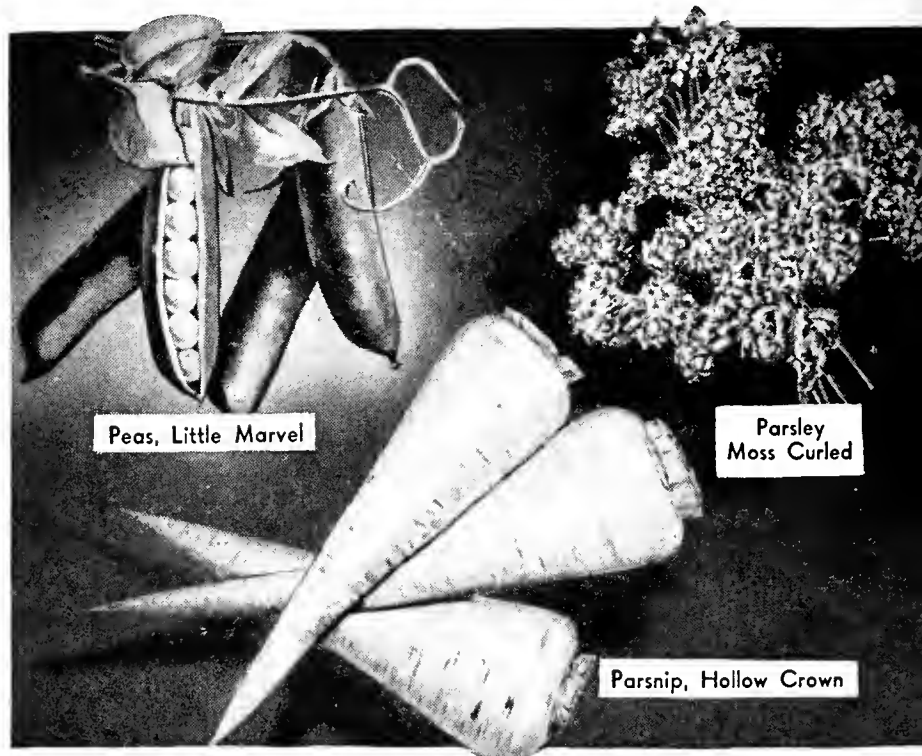
MOSS CURLED or TRIPLE CURLED—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut, resembling moss. Fine for garnish.

Peas

Early and Second Early

ALASKA—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3 inch pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plants 32 inches. 60 days. Large packet, 10c.

AMERICAN WONDER—The old favorite. Dark green, fairly coarse vine. Single and double



White Varieties

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs with fine, thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVER-SKIN—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

WHITE BUNCHING—Grown exclusively for green onions. Does not form bulbs. Long, pure white stems.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for latest prices.

ONION SETS

The quickest way to get onions early—the easy way to grow large onions. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality.

PARSLEY

HAMBURG ROOTED—Deeply cut, plain leaves. Edible roots, thick and fleshy, 10 to 12 inches long. Used for flavoring.

peas, light-green, straight and blunt—well filled with 6 medium sized peas, wrinkled, largely square. 12 to 14 inch vines, 2¾ inch pods. 61 days. Large packet, 10c.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18 inches. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5 inches long, with 7 to 9 large peas. Seeds are cream and green. 62 days. Large packet, 10c.

LAXTONIAN—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green, rather coarse vines, producing straight pointed, well-filled 2½ inch pods. Large packet, 10c.

LITTLE MARVEL—Outstanding dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3 inch pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days. Large packet, 10c.

PREMIUM GEM, Improved—New and resistant to wilt. Dark-green 20 to 22 inch vine. Single and double 2¾ inch pods, straight, round, light-green, blunt. 6 to 7 good quality, medium sized, wrinkled green peas. 64 days. Large packet, 10c.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet
unless otherwise
noted

Ask for latest prices on
vegetable seeds IN BULK
in any quantity you may
desire

Planning the Vegetable Garden

To get better crops, plant your rows to extend North and South, because in this way, they receive a more even distribution of sunlight.

The reason for this is, as the summer sun moves east to west, it shines on both sides of north-south rows, but only on one side of east-west rows.

On a slope—run the rows to follow the contour of the slope—not straight across. This prevents erosion and washing.

THOMAS LAXTON—An improved strain of the original. Excellent for all uses. Deep-green, medium-heavy, 30 to 36 inch vine. Single, rich deep green 3½ inch pods, blunt and broad with 7 or 8 large, tender, fine quality peas. Seed medium sized, cream and green, wrinkled. 63 days. Large packet, 10c.

Mid-Season Varieties

ALDERMAN—A fine, large podded Telephone for all uses. Resists wilt. Dark green, coarse 40 inch vine. Single, broad, plump pods, 4½ to 5½ inches—straight, dark-green, pointed. They contain 8 to 10 highest quality peas. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. A top quality variety. 74 days. Large packet, 10c.

GRADUS—Also called Prosperity. Stocky 36 inch vine. Single,

inch pods, broad, indented, light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contain 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days. Large packet, 10c.

PARSNIP

HOLLOW CROWN or GUERNSEY—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2½ to 3 inches thick at shoulder, 12 to 14 inches long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

PEPPERS

Sweet Varieties

CALIFORNIA WONDER—Outstanding, medium late. Uniform, deep-green fruit, changing to crimson. Smooth. 75 days.

RUBY KING—Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

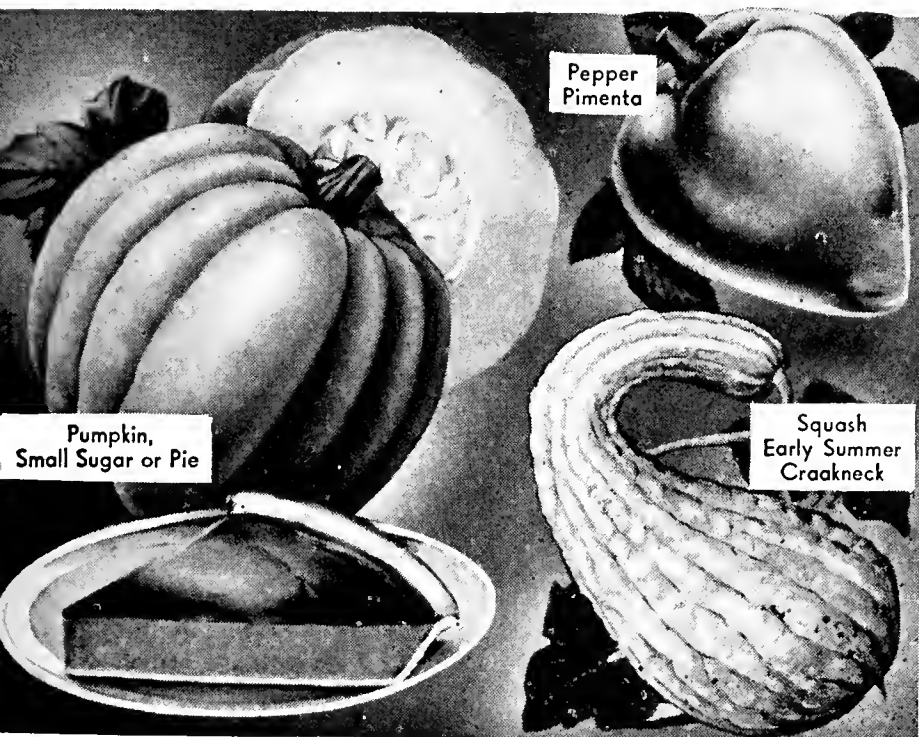
VEGETABLE SEEDS

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vegetable seeds **IN BULK**
in any quantity you may
desire

CARROTS, RADISHES and BEETS — (the early root crops) are finer in flavor and texture if gathered as soon as they reach the proper size for eating. This, too, is the time when they are best for canning purposes. Your late root crops can, however, be left in the ground until far into autumn. Some, such as Parsnips and Salsify, are improved after some freezing.



broad, plump, 4 inch pods, pointed and medium-green. 8 to 10 delicious, large, sweet peas. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

TELEPHONE, Dark Podded—Like Alderman. A standard, mid-season favorite, high quality. 74 days. Large packet, 10c.

Later Varieties

DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY—Prolific, resists wilt. Vines about 2 feet, but otherwise resembles telephone. 79 days. Large packet, 10c.

STRATAGEM, Improved—Wilt resistant. Stocky, deep green, branching vine, 26 inches. Single and paired pods, 4½ inches, almost round, straight, pointed, dark-green with 8 to 10 fine succulent peas. Large, wrinkled, green seed. 79 days. Large packet, 10c.

Edible Podded or Sugar Varieties

DWARF GREY SUGAR—Prolific kind for home garden. Wilt resistant. Slender, wiry, 28 inch vine with double, light-green, 3 inch pods, heavily curved, strongly indented. Small, mottled grey, round seed. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR—Wilt resistant. Coarse, light-green vine, 54 inches. Single 4½

WORLD BEATER—One of the best large peppers. Glassy-green changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

Hot Varieties

BULL NOSE or LARGE BELL—Early favorite. Small, productive plant. Blunt fruit 3 by 2¾ inches. Deep green to scarlet red. Ribs pungent, flesh mild. 64 days.

LONG RED CAYENNE—The hot favorite. Used for canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

RED CHILI—Low, spreading, 18 inch plant. Extremely pungent

fruit, 2½ by ½, erect, conical. 82 days.

PUMPKIN

CONNECTICUT FIELD—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25 pounds and up to 15 inches. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet and coarse. 118 days.

KENTUCKY FIELD or LARGE CHEESE—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

STRIPED CUSHAW—For stock feed. Crook-necked, 11 pounds, white and green striped, thick, coarse yellow meat. 112 days.

WINTER LUXURY or PIE—Early, resembling Small Sugar but larger. Flat ended, 9 to 10 inches, 7 to 8 pounds. Thin, netted, orange-yellow skin. 100 days.

with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Roots thicker toward bottom, 1½ inches long by ½ to ¾ inches. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP—Smooth, 5 to 6 inch roots, dark scarlet. Small taps. 27 days.

WHITE ICICLE—Tapering roots 5 to 5½ inches, very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

ROSE CHINA WINTER—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Cylindrical blunt, smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

WHITE CHINA WINTER—Roots large, 8 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Cylindrical with heavy shoulder. Flesh white, crisp, rather mild. 60 days.

SPINACH

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING—A few days later than Regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

IMPROVED OR GIANT NOBEL—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very large, thick, smooth, deep green, tender leaves. 45 days.

KING OF DENMARK—Exceptionally long standing, large plants. Broad, dark-green leaves, somewhat crumpled. Excellent for spring planting. 46 days.

NEW ZEALAND—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach but similar when cooked. 70 days.

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3 inches long, 7½ to 8½ inches wide. 53 days.

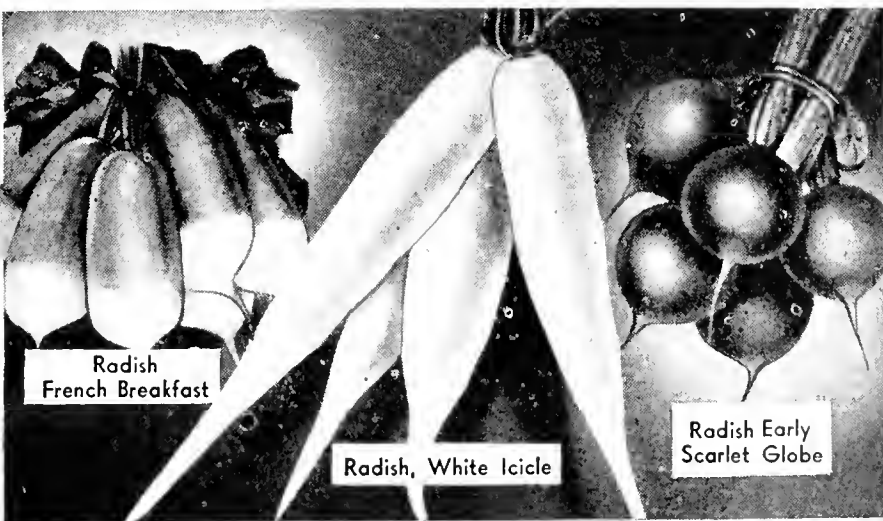
GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5 pounds, 20 to 24 inches long. 4 to 5 inches in diameter. 56 days.

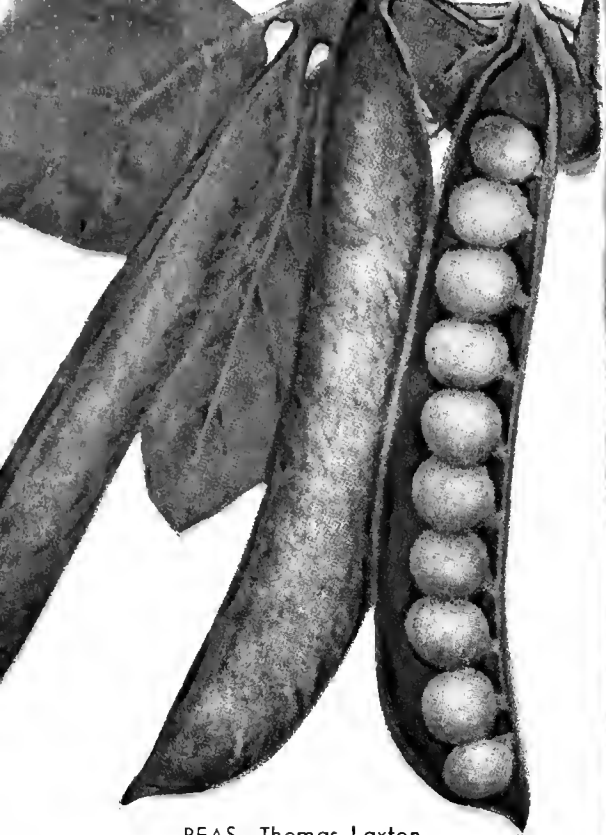
R adish

CRIMSON GIANT—Large round, 1 to 1½ inches. Deep crimson. 28 days.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, MEDIUM TOP—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—Carmine red





PEAS—Thomas Laxton



TOMATO—Marglobe



PEAS—Alaska



SQUASH—Early White Bush Scallop

—about **RADISHES**

The secret of getting crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth. So use plenty of plant food in the soil where they are planted.

This is undoubtedly the easiest of all vegetables to grow; the seeds germinate in a few days, and are ready for eating in 3 to 5 weeks.

All through the planting season, a succession should be sown every 10 days, so that you may have plenty of mild, tender radishes for relish and salads all through the season.

—about **WATERMELON**

Your watermelons are ready to pick when they lose that "green as grass" look, the whitish bloom, and when the rind is so hard that it can scarcely be dented with a fingernail.

There are several other signs that advertise a watermelon's maturity. The tendril on the vine just opposite the fruit stem should be

blackened and dry. The underside of the melon has a creamy color, and when you give the melon a thud with your finger, you'll get a tinny "plink" if it is ripe, and a dull, thuddy "plunk" if it is green.

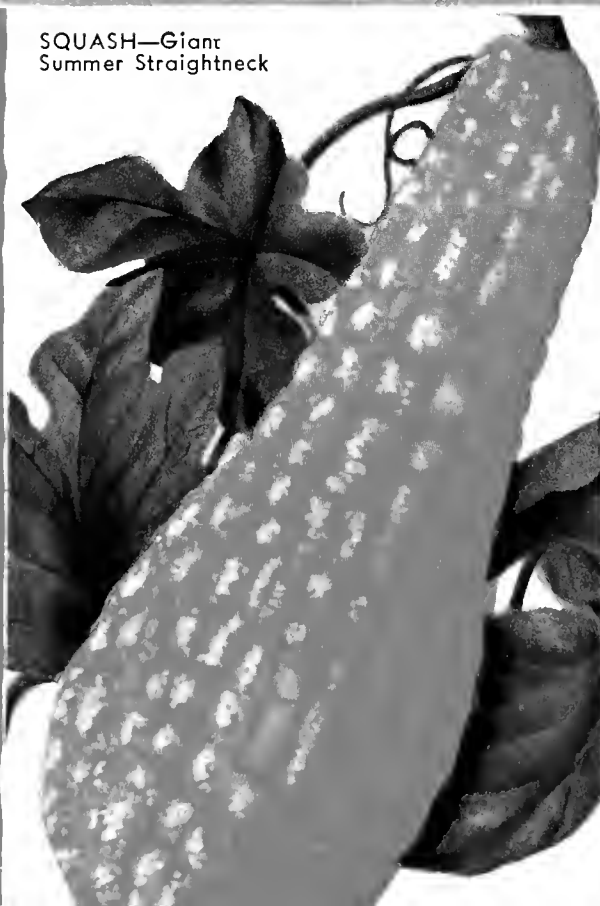
You'll come to recognize these indications after a little experience, and checking your judging ability by "plugging" a few specimens while growing on the vines. If the flesh at the apex of the plug is whitish, the melon is still green and the plug should be replaced. If it is red, or orange, a taste will convince you that it is ready for the dinner table.

—about **PEPPERS**

Always, when gathering peppers, cut them with a knife, leaving only a short piece of stem, rather than run the risk of injuring the plant by pulling them off.



PEPPER
Ruby King



SQUASH—Giant Summer Straightneck



RADISH
Early Scarlet Turnip,
White Tipped

SQUASH, Cont'd

GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHT-NECK—Unsurpassed for eating. Similar to Early Summer Crook-neck, but fruits are larger. 55 days.

ZUCCHINI—Straight, cylindrical fruit, 3 to 4 pounds, 4 to 5 inches through, 10 to 14 inches long. Mottled and striped green-cream-grey. Very firm, delicate flavored flesh. A bush type plant. 60 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

ACORN or TABLE QUEEN—Ribbed, acorn shaped fruit, smooth, thin shelled, dark green. Light yellow flesh bakes well. 58 days.

BLUE HUBBARD—Large, round, fruit pointed at both ends. Hard, blue-grey rind. 12 to 14 pounds, 14 inches long, 9 thick. Thick, fine flavored, yellow-orange flesh. 110 days.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS MARROW—Fruit is reddish-orange with green tip, 7 pounds, 8 inch diameter 10 to 12 long. Flesh golden-orange, thick, sweet and dry. 100 days.

GREEN HUBBARD—Standard winter sort. Vine of trailing type, 10 to 12 pound fruits pointed at ends, slightly warted. Dark bronze-green, rind hard and tough. Very thick, orange-yellow, dry, sweet flesh. 105 days.

Tomato

Early Scarlet Fruited

EARLIANA—Open, spreading, medium small vines. The bright red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

JOHN BAER—An early sort that follows Earliana. Medium high, open vines. Fruits medium size, semi-globular, smooth and firm. Bright, scarlet red. 70 days.

CARDINAL—Entirely new variety, very prolific. Retains foliage through a long-bearing season. Fruits large, very free from cracking; thick-walled, solid and with small seed pockets. Exterior rich scarlet, interior unusually deep red and uniform. Pkt., 10c.

Intermediate Scarlet

BONNY BEST—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. 73 days.

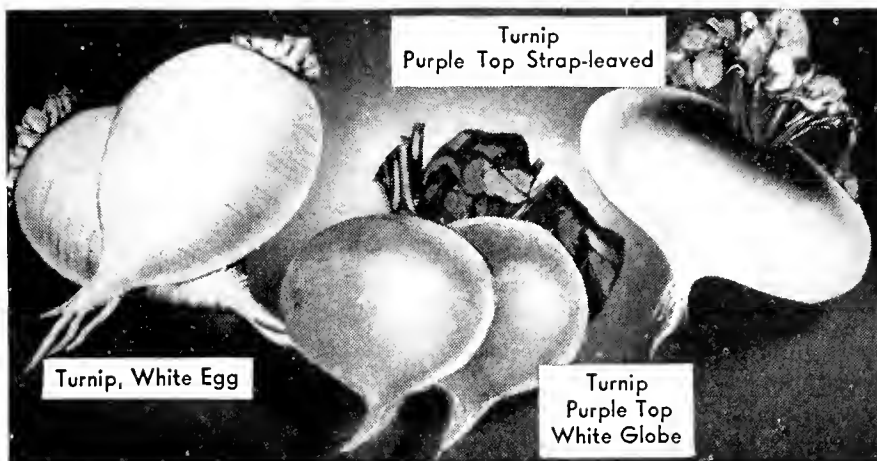
GREATER BALTIMORE—Mid-Season variety. The vines are large, vigorous, and open. Fruits medium-large, flat, fairly solid and firm. Deep scarlet. 82 days.

MARGLOBE—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous, and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly

round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER—A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid, smooth, round fruit, with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. 73 days.

RUTGERS—Second early variety. Large, thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright



red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Pink and Yellow Fruited

GOLDEN QUEEN—The leading, maincrop large yellow variety. Good for juice and for home gardens. The fruit is a deep golden yellow color, and vines medium large. Very mild flavor, smooth and solid. 84 days.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—Plants heavy-bearing, strong, densely foliated. Full, round fruit, which ripens evenly to a purplish rose. 82 days.

OXHEART—Open, spreading, moderately productive vine. Fruits are extremely large, somewhat rough, heart-shaped and pink. A solid mild flavored tomato. 90 days.

PONDEROSA—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Small Fruited

RED PLUM—Used for preserves, and as a novelty. The fruit resembles a red plum. 73 days.

STRAWBERRY or GROUND CHERRY—Sometimes called Golden Husk. Not a true tomato. The small, round, yellow fruits have a delicate flavor and are used as preserves. Vine flat and spreading. 86 days.

YELLOW PLUM—Oval plum-shaped fruit for preserving. 73 days.

TURNIPS

White Fleshed Varieties

POMERANIAN, or LARGE WHITE GLOBE—Principally for stock feed. Large tops, globe shaped roots, slightly flattened, and smooth. 4 to 6 inches across. Weigh 4 to 8 pounds. 75 days.

PURPLE TOP MILAN—Very early, and popular. Flat purple-topped roots of mild flavor. 42 days.

PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED—Medium early good cropper. Medium upright tops. Flat roots, shaded purple on top. Tender, fine grained flesh. 46 days.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white

below. Sweet, tender, crisp white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

WHITE EGG—Cut leaved, medium sized, upright tops. Egg shaped roots, all white. Fine quality, smooth grained flesh. 55 to 60 days.

WHITE MILAN—Fine for garden, or early forcing. Small strap leaved tops. Medium small roots, 3 to 4 inches. The roots are very flat, and flesh is white, sweet and tender. 42 days.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY—Small, erect tops. Round roots, 3 to 4 inches, smooth and deep yellow. The soft flesh is pale yellow, slightly bitter. 60 to 65 days.

Foliage Turnip

SEVEN TOP—For greens or forcing. Young shoots extremely tender. Roots tough, undesirable for food.

SHOGGIN or JAPANESE FOLIAGE—Recently introduced and rapidly gaining popularity. 18

Winter Storage for Vegetables

Many vegetables can be kept for use during winter by proper storage. It is often cheaper and easier to store than to can them and, with some varieties, the stored quality is better than that of the canned product. Successful storage depends upon (1) selecting vegetables of good quality; (2) picking them at the proper stage of maturity; (3) having the proper temperature and the right degree of humidity in the storeroom.

The desirable stage of maturity varies with the crop. Cabbage, onions, squashes and pumpkins will not keep well unless fully matured. Beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips and salsify should not be allowed to become fully matured, as they are likely to become woody.

Best storage conditions can be summarized thus: cool and moist—beets, carrots, salsify, turnips, winter radishes and celery; cool and moderately moist—cabbage and potatoes; cool and dry—onions, dry beans; warm and dry—squashes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes.

All these except dry beans, onions, squashes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes may be kept in the same storage room if the cabbages are on shelves and the potatoes are in slatted crates or bins. The best temperature for most vegetable crops is just above freezing, i.e. 32° F. If potatoes are included, the temperature should not go below 34°. A basement without a furnace is ideal. If the house has a concrete basement with a furnace, then a room protected from the furnace heat is necessary.

Temperature can be maintained in a storage cellar by opening and closing windows. A dirt floor is best and, if humidity is low, water can be sprinkled on the floor. Root crops can be stored in boxes of sand or soil in the basement and kept just moist.

to 20 inch bright green tops, strap leaved. Roots are semi-round, white, mild and tender.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet. 88 days.

SWEET GERMAN or RUSSIAN—For table or stock, and very productive. Round white roots with bronze-green tops. Sweet, white, semi-firm flesh. Roots 5 to 6 inches. 90 days.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet
unless otherwise
noted

Ask for latest prices on
vegetable seeds **IN BULK**
in any quantity you may
desire

Every Child Should Have A Garden All His Own

A child's garden should be a small, easily worked, fertile plot, where plants will thrive with just ordinary care. The varieties of seeds he plants should be chosen for quick growth and hardiness.

If his first attempts are successful (and you should see that they are) he'll develop a love of gardening—and learn the invaluable lesson of looking ahead, and patiently awaiting the results of his efforts.

If you want vegetable seed varieties not listed on these pages — ask us, we'll get it for you.

GLADIOLUS...the best selections on the list

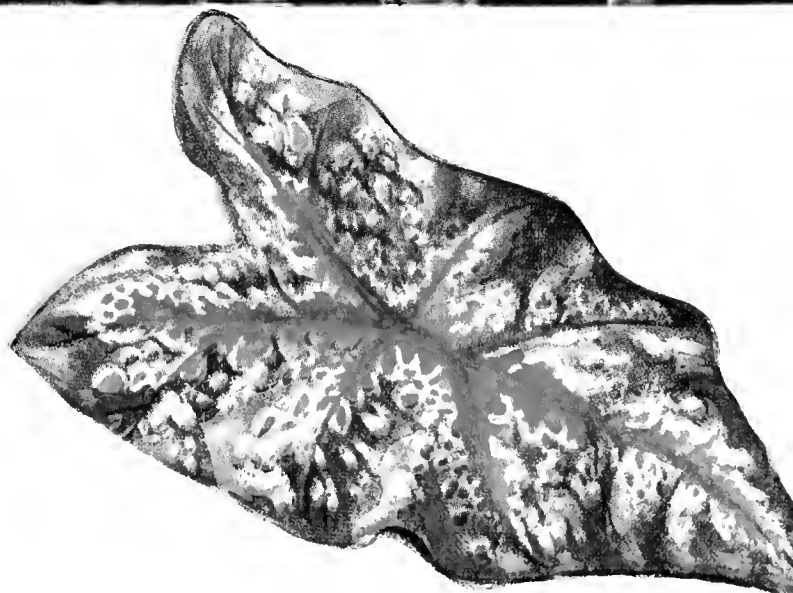


DR. F. E. BENNETT. (A) Peach-red, flume scarlet throat, speckled ruby and creamy white.
PEACE. (B) White with pale lilac on interior of petals.
ORANGE QUEEN. (C) Deep apricot and orange.
BETTY NUTHALL. (D) Coral, yellow, orange. Large, strong spikes.
CHARLES DICKENS. (E) Favorite wine-purple.
VIRGINIA. (F) Gorgeous scarlet.
GIANT NYMPH. (G) Light salmon-pink. One of the best.
GOLDEN DREAM. (H) Pure, clear, golden-yellow.
BERTY SNOW. (I) An exhibition glad. Exquisite orchid.

Attractive Prices ON BULBS!

All bulbs shown on these two pages are available at very reasonable prices—at our store or by mail. **ASK FOR THE LATEST PRICES**—on any quantity or combination you may want. And be sure to see our **SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFERS!**

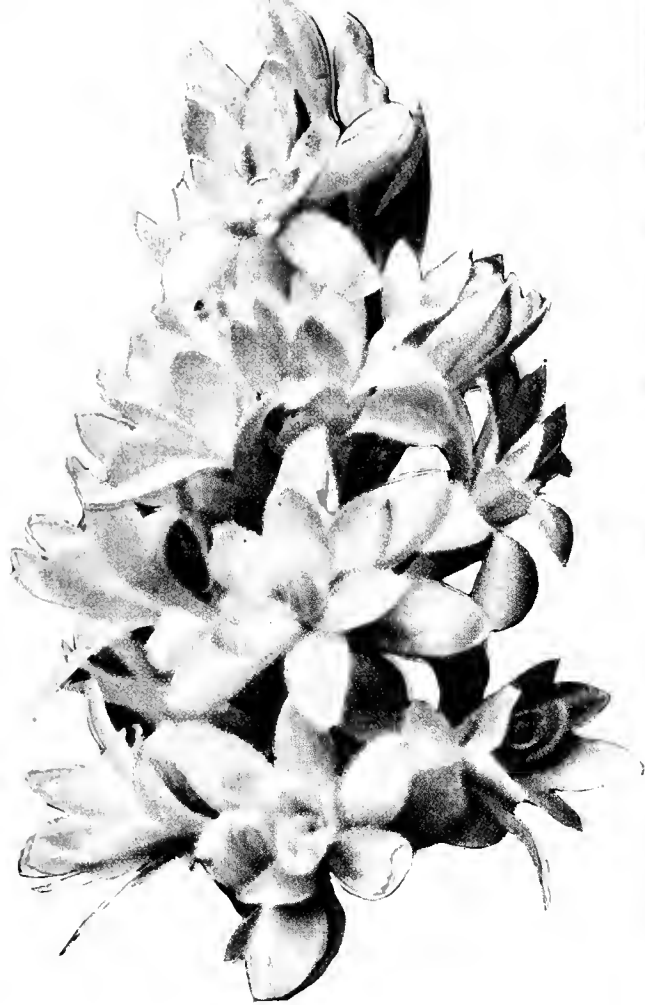
APRICOT GLOW. (J) Clear, soft apricot.
SOUTHERN CROSS. (K) Large dark rose. One of the best new varieties.
BAGDAD. (L) Smoky old rose. Very popular.
W. H. PHIPPS. (M) Most popular pink. Giant flowering.
VEILCHENBLAU. (N) Fine violet blue flowers. Pansy purple splotch.
ALBATROSS. (Q) New giant pure white.
PICARDY. (P) Immense flowers. Pink, apricot, flame.
COMMANDER KOEHL. (Q) Big, dark red. Best in this color.
GOLD EAGLE. (R) Deep, golden yellow.
MRS. LEON DOUGLAS. Begonia-rose, flame scarlet, pale lemon, speckled with ruby.
MINUET. Beautiful, clear light lavender. Heavily textured blooms.
PFITZER'S TRIUMPH. Orange-salmon, velvet-red throat.
MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. Rose pink. Throat blotched, deep red.



FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS. Few summer foliage plants can equal the fancy leaved Caladiums for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect. Semi-tropical bulbs. Frequently used for porch boxes and pots.

ELEPHANT'S EAR. One of the largest ornamental foliage plants for beds and borders. The huge green leaves give a most unusual effect. Try it as a border for toll Cannas, and edge with low-growing foliage plants.

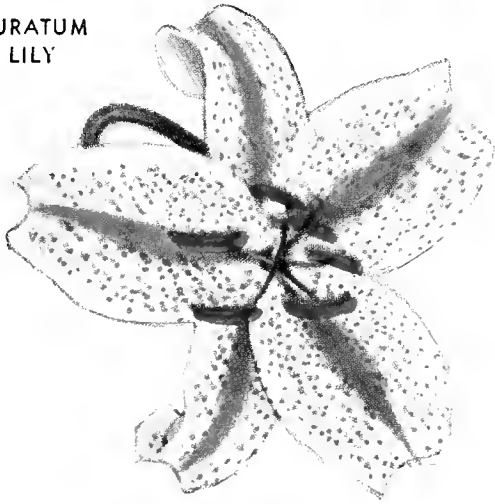
DAHLIAS..prize winning varieties



TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms—borne on tall stems. One of the loveliest flowering bulbs. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.

AURATUM
LILY



LILIES

AURATUM. The gold-banded Lily of Japan. Flowers from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. White, chocolate crimson spots, with a gold band on each petal.

RUBRUM. A hardy, beautiful Lily. Flowers are white, flushed pink, and spotted carmine.

REGAL. Trumpet shaped, white flowers, slightly pink tinged. Canary yellow centers. Very hardy.

HENRYI. Rich apricot to orange-yellow. Stalks 5 feet or more carry many huge flowers on each.

PHILLIPINE. Flowers often as much as 6 or 7 inches long. Fragrant, elegant, and graceful. White, slightly marked with reddish-brown.

TIGRINUM. Easiest to grow, and best known of all Lilies. Orange-red flowers, spotted purple.

CALLA LILY. Rich, lustrous, golden-yellow flowers, with creamy white spots. Distinctive, dark green foliage.



DAHLIA
Jane Cowl

JERSEY BEAUTY. Stands supreme among pink dahlias. A favorite that should be in every garden.

JANE COWL. A glorious flower. Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

MRS. I. DE VER WARNER. Large, exquisite blooms, old rose suffused lilac. Continuous bloomer.

JEAN KERR. Fine white, long stemmed dahlia. Dependable, blooming early and continuously.

JERSEY BEACON. Enormous flowers of Chinese scarlet with a lighter reverse. Long, strong, stems.

OMAR KHAYAM. Chinese red, shading to bright orange, with paler tips. Flowers often 10 inches.

THOMAS A. EDISON. Distinct in form and color. Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

KENTUCKY. Salmon pink with yellow and gold blend.

MONMOUTH CHAMPION. An unquestionably choice dahlia. Immense, brilliant orange flowers on perfect stems.



POMPON DAHLIAS. Charming, "button" dahlias that have long been favorites with flower lovers, and justly deserve a place in every garden. They grow freely, require little care after planting—but reward you with a wealth of gorgeous cut-flowers all during summer and fall. In MAUVE, PINK, RED, WHITE, BRONZE, YELLOW.

CANNAS

KING HUMBERT. Gigantic flowers, brilliant orange scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

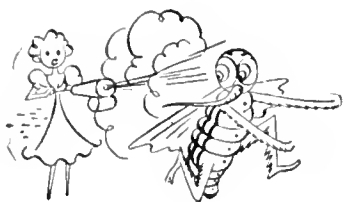
YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

PRESIDENT. Easily the best red canna. Immense flowers of rich, intense scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

HUNGARIA. The best true pink canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3½ feet.

WINTZER'S COLOSSAL. Largest flowering canna. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage. 5 feet.





Garden

ACME SPRAYING MATERIALS



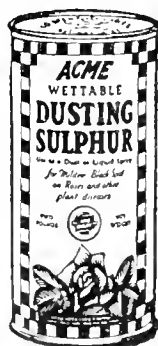
Acme Rotenone Garden Guard

A safe insecticide dust, which contains no arsenic or fluorine compound. The killing ingredient is Rotenone—non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals yet effective both by contact and as a stomach poison against insects. Especially recommended for use on broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, string beans, currants, and sweet corn. A favorite of the housewife for dusting roses and flower gardens. Controls lice, fleas, and mites on dogs, cats, birds, and chickens. 1 lb. sifter carton 35c; 4 lb. 75c; 25 lb. \$3.25; 100 lb. \$12.50.



Acme Kopper Queen (Mildew Spray)

A strong liquid copper spray for the control of mildew, leaf spot, and black spot on rose bushes, flowers, and many other kinds of foliage. Stainless, leaves no unsightly residue to detract from appearance of flowers and ornamentals. Use as a liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur. 1/2 Pint, 35c; Pint, 55c; Quart, 90c; Gallon, \$2.25; 5 Gallons, \$7.50.



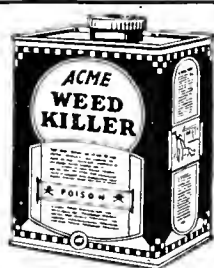
Acme Wettable Dusting Sulphur (An Excellent Chigger Chaser)

An improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage; also red spiders on evergreen. 98% passes through 325 mesh screen. 2 pound carton, 25c each.



Acme Emo-Nik

Most yards contain foliage that is more affected by Scale, Red Spider, and certain other troublesome pests than by Aphids. Here is a complete contact insect spray combining nicotine in its most active form with Emo, a high quality summer oil emulsion. Recommended for control of Aphids, Mealy Bugs, Red Spider, Thrip, White Flies, Rust Mites, Mildew, certain scale insects and other garden pests. 4 1/2 oz. 35c; Pint, 65c; Quart, 95c; Gallon, \$2.50.



Acme Weed Killer

A powerful quick-acting arsenical weed killer for destroying weeds and all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, paths, etc. More widely used, however, in spotting out dandelion, plantain and other noxious weeds in the lawn by applying a few drops of undiluted Weed Killer to the crown of the plant, using a regular weed cane or a squirt-bottom oil can. Pint, 30c; Quart, 50c; Gallon, \$1.50.



Acme Bait-M

An effective insecticide bait which will throw a ring of protection around shrubs, flowers and plants in garden and lawn. For use against snails, slugs, cutworms, earwigs, sow bugs, grasshoppers and many other insects which migrate along the ground. 1 1/2 lb. 35c; 4 lb. 85c; 15 lb. \$2.75.

Acme Aphis Spray

An improved nicotine spray combining a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40, suitable for the control of all kinds of aphids (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper and many more hardy insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes and trees. Mixes easily with any kind of water. Complete directions with every package. 3 oz. collapsible tube, 35c; 12 oz. can, 95c; 2 1/2 lb. can, \$2.25.



INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Gives quick action in killing leaf-eating insects. It is safe to use on tender foliage, and sticks well to leaves.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—A standard dry powdered fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight and other fungous diseases.

DRY LIME SULPHUR (Powder)—For dormant spraying of fruit trees, shade trees and bushes for scale, etc.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (Dry)—For chewing insects.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—Used for repelling soil pests such as wire worms, maggots, moles and certain other insects. Protects bulbs against thrips and white fly.

PARADICHLORBENZENE—Comes in crystals to be applied around the base of trees to destroy borers.

PARIS GREEN—A poisonous insecticide in powder form. Gives quick control where extreme measures are necessary.

TOBACCO DUST—Kills aphids and flea beetles.

ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX (Special Formula for Potatoes only). A scientific development combining a new patented copper fungicide with quick-killing

arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetle and leaf-hopper, prevents blight from gaining a foothold, stimulates foliage, making more and better potatoes. Complete control in one operation—at one cost. Use as a dust or spray. 1 lb. bag, 30c; 4 lb. bag, 80c.

FISH OIL SOAP—Used as a wash during the summer to prevent spread of scale. Destroys sucking insects and plant lice.

GRAFTING WAX—Used for grafting. Also good to rub over wounds made on bark, or in pruning.



To protect evergreens and keep dogs away, just hang an opened tube of Dawg-Gone (opening down) in the lower branches of trees at the points of approach. (Not necessary to place tube in every tree unless standing alone.) The odor slowly emanating from the open tube will keep dogs at a distance. Replaces unsightly wire screen or mechanical contrivances. Tubes, 25c each.

A "Rogue's Gallery" of Garden Pests



Potato Flea Beetle



Sow Bug



Rose Chafer



Leaf Hopper



Mealy Bugs



Thrip



White Flies



Mexican Bean Beetle



Rose Midge



Slug



Cutworms



Codling Moth



Tomato Worm



Rose Aphis



Potato Blight

Illustrations by Courtesy of Acme

Complete Spraying Guide-Chart FREE

The portraits of garden enemies, above, will help you to identify many of the pests you find in your garden. For further help in recognizing them and knowing how to combat them, use the famous ACME SPRAY GUIDE—

the "gardener's doctor book." This big handy chart brings you all the information you need to win your battles with garden pests. You may have a copy, free, at any time, by writing, phoning, or calling at our store.



First, good seed! then, the right equipment!

You can catch fish with a piece of string and a bent pin. And you can also do your gardening with nothing but a spade, a hoe, and a rake.

But if it's **results** you're after . . . and if you want to have some fun while you're at it, then you'll need some of the time-and-labor savers that we have here, ready and waiting for you.

Our line-up of equipment items is not only complete, but highly dependable — every one designed and built by a manufacturer who has earned the confidence of experienced gardeners.

Remember, it's a regular part of our job to lighten the labor load for our customers . . . to help them in every way we can.

We invite your questions.

VEGETABLE GROWER'S GUIDE

VARIETY	Seed to Provide For Family of 5	Feet of Row Per Person	Amount of Seed Per 100 Feet	Approximate Yield Per 20 Ft. of Row	Planting Depth Outdoors (Inches)	Distance Between		Approximate Time To Produce Crop
						Plants in Rows (Inches)	Rows (Inches)	
Asparagus	1 oz.	10-20						
Beans, bush lima	3 pkts.	20-30	1/2 lb.	4 qts.	6-8	18	36-48	2-3 yrs.
Beans, pole lima	2 pkts.	10-15	1/2 lb.	5 to 6 qts.	1-2	6-8	18-24	70-90 days
Beans	3 qts.	20-25	1/2 lb.	8 qts.	1-2	36-48	36	80-120 "
Beets, early	3 ozs.	15-25	2 ozs.	5 doz. roots	1-2	2-4	18-24	40-65 "
Beets, late	3 ozs.	15-25	2 ozs.	5 doz. roots	1/2-3/4	1-3	12-18	40-75 "
					1/2-3/4	1-3	12-18	45-80 "
Broccoli	1 pkt.	10-15	1 pkt.	20 heads	1/2	18	24-30	90-120 "
Brussels Sprouts	1 pkt.	10-15	1 pkt.	20 qts.	1/2	18	24-30	100-120 "
Cabbage, early		10-20	1 pkt.	10 heads	1/2	12-18	24-30	80-100 "
Cabbage, late		10-25	1 pkt.	10 heads	1/2	12-18	24-30	90-120 "
Carrots	1/2 oz.	25-75	1/2 oz.	5 doz. roots	1/2	1-3	12-18	65-80 "
Cauliflower		10-15	1 pkt.	8 to 10 heads	1/2-3/4	18	24-30	100-140 "
Celery		10-25	1 pkt.	2 doz. stalks	1/4	6	18-24	120-150 "
Cucumber	1 pkt.	10-25	1/2 oz.	20 to 30 pickles	1	12-18 (hills 48)	48	60-90 "
Eggplant		5-10	1 pkt.	30 to 40 fruits	1/2	24	24	140-160 "
Endive	1 pkt.	5-10	1 pkt.	30 to 40 plants	1/2	12	12-18	60-90 "
Kale	1 pkt.	5-15	1 pkt.	20 plants	1/2	12	18-24	60-90 "
Lettuce	2 ozs.	10-15	1 pkt.	20 heads	1/2	8-12	12-18	50-90 "
Muskmelon	1 pkt.	15-25	1/2 oz.	30 fruits	1	12-18 (hills 48)	48-60	100-150 "
Onion	3 pkts.	15-20	2 lbs.	10-20 lbs. per row	1/8		18	50-90 "
Peas	3 lbs.	25-50	1 lb.	10-20 qts. of pods	1-2	1-2	18-30	
Pepper		5-15	1 pkt.	10 doz. peppers	1/2	18	18-24	120-150 "
Potato	15 lbs.	25-75	5-10 lbs.	10 to 15 lbs.	3-5	9-12	24-30	80-120 "
Pumpkin	1 pkt.	15-25	1/2 oz.	5 to 10 fruits	1	24-36 (hills 48)	72-96	75-140 "
Radish	3 ozs.	5-10	1 oz.	10 to 15 doz.	1/2	1-2	12-18	26-65 "
Rhubarb		5-10		6 doz. stalks	2-3	24-36	36-48	1 yr.
Spinach	1 oz.	20-50	1 oz.	50 to 60 plants	1	4-8	12-18	40-60 days
Squash, summer	1 pkt.	5-10	1/2 oz.	2 doz. fruits, bush variety	1	18-24 (hills 60)	60-72	60-80 "
Sweet Corn	1 pkt. early and 1 qt. of others.	25-100	1-2 oz.	40 ears	1	9-12	24-30	60-100 "
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	5-10	1 oz.	20 plants	1/2-3/4	6-12	18-24	50-60 "
Tomato		25-50	1 pkt.	15-20 lbs. per plant	24-48	24-48		100-150 "
Turnip	1/2 oz.	25-50	1 pkt.	60 to 80 roots	1/2	4-8	12-18	45-70 "
Watermelon	1 pkt.	10-15	1 oz.		1	24-36 (hills 72)	72-96	100-140 "

Who wants to play Cave-man?

If you have a garden just for the sake of the exercise you get out of it, this won't interest you.

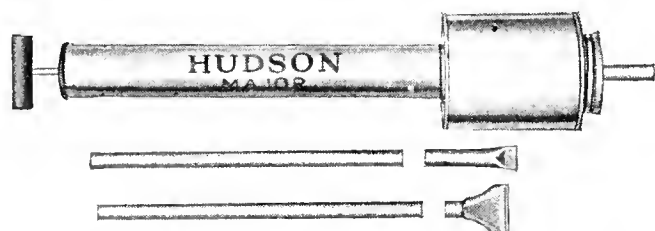
But if it's results you're after—if you want better flowers and better crops with less labor, then consider—

Most of the garden tools now being used by home gardeners are about as out-of-date as the plows made of deer antlers and the spades made from great animals' shoulder blades which the cavemen used.

You may not have noticed it—but garden tool design has moved ahead almost unbelievably in the last decade. Some of our recently developed garden tools let you do as much in one hour as you formerly did in five! Others make play out of jobs that have always been back-breakers. Hoeing, cultivating, weeding have been streamlined and speeded up amazingly.

The next time you get into your tool shed, or garage, or wherever you keep your garden tools, look them over! Try to remember how long it has been since you first brought them home. And then—if you want a real thrill—come into our store and see what the modern tool designers have done for you.

When we say we can cut your "hard labor" time in half, we're being conservative. Ask us to prove it!



HUDSON MAJOR DUSTER (Improved)—For use with Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Calcium Arsenate and similar poisons. Heavy tin pump, 1 3/4 x 13 inches. Powder reservoir, 4 inches in

diameter, 4 1/2 inches in length, fitted with air valve to prevent powder entering pump. Large filler cap. Equipped with two 12 inch extension tubes and two tips, one narrow, one wide.

GARDEX *Soil-Flow* **TOOLS** America's Modern Garden

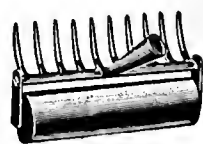
GARDEX CULTIVATOR WITH WEEDER

1523. Cultivate and weed with one tool—the 3-prong Cultivator loosens soil thoroughly, while the weeding blade cuts off all weeds quickly. Light and handy—for light and medium soil. Complete with 4 1/2 ft. GARDEX handle. 3 prongs, 4-1/3" wide; blade 4" wide\$1.20



GARDEX ROLLER RAKE

254. Rake covers seeded rows, roller presses down the soil to give the seed closer contact with the soil for quicker germination. Handy for rolling lawn seed into soil. Roller detachable. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle. 10" wide, 10 teeth, roller diameter 2 3/4"\$2.20



GARDEX CULTIVATOR

1553. With the new GARDEX patented Diamond Point Share. Use this tool instead of the old chopping hoe for five times faster and better work. It pulls easily through the soil without using pressure. The action of the tool itself keeps it in the ground. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle. 3 prongs, 6" wide\$1.35



GARDEX PULL HOE WEEDER

110. With Diamond Point Share. Weeds at least five times faster and easier than old chopping hoe. Penetrates any soil with easy pull, cutting all weeds in its path. You will marvel at its performance. Available in various widths. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle. No. 1105, width 5"\$1.50



GARDEX SOIL-AIR CONDITIONER

171. With the new patented Diamond Point Share. Loosens and breaks up hard, baked and crusty soil. Loosens and air conditions subsoil making plant food available. 1-3/8" wide. Complete with 4 1/2 ft. GARDEX handle\$0.85



GARDEX TURF EDGER

400. Edges a thousand running feet an hour, cutting clean vertically and horizontally in one operation—along sidewalks, driveways, flower beds, around trees. Push along in short strokes. Complete with 4 1/2 ft. GARDEX handle\$1.30



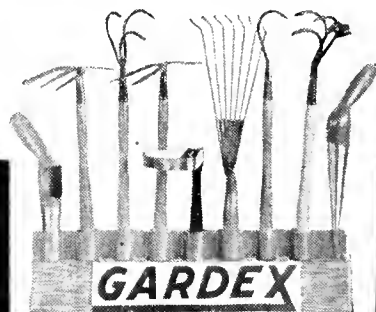
GARDEX HAND PLOW

2006. For opening furrows before planting—covering furrows—hilling corn, potatoes and similar crops—making irrigation ditches around gardens and for bulb planting. The double mold board throws the loose dirt to both sides of the furrow. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle. 6" wide..\$1.75



GARDEX MIDGET TOOL RACK

952. Select tools created especially for the very small garden, and those small corners. Wood rack 20" wide, painted green, complete with tools shown\$5.00



HOLDS 9 HANDY MIDGET TOOLS

From left to right — Hollow Planter, Culti-Hoe, Cultivator, Culti-Spade, Weeder, Hand Broom, One-Prong Cultivator, Culti-Weeder, Dibble

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

HUDSON LEADER—Nu-Eez Funnel Top. 3 1/2 gallon sprayer with Saf-T-Kam lock and funnel top. Large capacity and high pressure adapt it for all work. 7 1/8 x 20 inch tank; 1 3/4 x 14 inch pump; 24 inch high pressure spray hose.

HUDSON CLIMAX—3 1/2 Gallon, Open-Top. Embodies strength, safety, ease of operation and accessibility. Adapted for all classes of spray work, with any insecticide, whitewash, etc. Capacity 3 1/2 gallons, 7 1/4 x 20 inch tank; 1 3/4 x 14 inch pump; 24 inch high pressure spray hose.

HUDSON PERFECTION—4 Gallon, Open-Top. Big 6 inch opening insures easy filling, emptying or cleansing. Drains completely dry. Unusually large capacity and high pressure adapt it for any job. Capacity full 4 gallons; 7 1/2 x 21 inch tank; 1 1/4 x 15 1/2 inch pump; 27 inch high pressure spray hose.

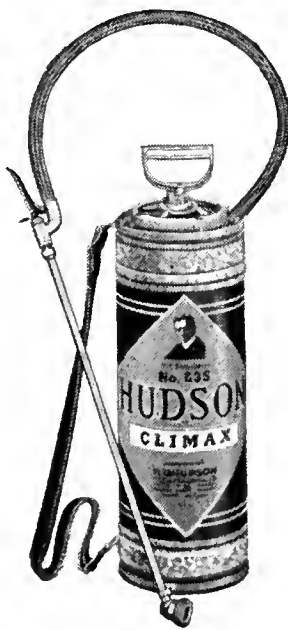
These 3 fine sprayers all have galvanized steel tank, all seams riveted and heavily soldered. Top and bottom beading for additional strength.

Pump seamless brass tubing, seals into tank by means of 4 steel locking fingers controlled by malleable "D" handle. Impossible to remove pump before pressure is exhausted, yet quickly and easily locked or released.

Perfection automatic shut-off valve locks open for continuous spraying; 21 inch brass extension rod, all brass spray nozzle.



Leader Sprayer
Nu-Ez Funnel Top



Climax Sprayer
3 1/2 Gallon
Open Top



Perfection Sprayer
4 Gallon—Open Top

FOR FINER GRASS . . . BETTER SHRUBS . . . TREES . . . GARDENS

MILORGANITE

HOW TO USE ON HOME LAWNS . . . ESTATES . . . PARKS . . . ETC.

Of all fertilizers, Milorganite is the safest for homeowner use. Unlike other fertilizers, immediate watering to prevent BURNING is not necessary—UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION is the only necessary precaution—so NEVER drop Milorganite in piles. Besides wasting fertilizer, it may smother underlying grass.

On large lawns it is best to use a fertilizer distributor, obtainable from your dealer at reasonable cost. With these machines, always overlap, otherwise intervening unfertilized strips will have poor grass.

When applying Milorganite by hand—to insure uniform distribution—scatter one-half the quantity while walking in one direction, and the balance while walking in a direction at right angles to this.

And remember, FALL FERTILIZATION—in addition to the customary spring feeding is imperative for exceptional turf. Apply in late August or early September.

LAWNS

Use 3 to 5 pounds per 100 square feet (1 quart weighs 1½ pounds).

GRASS FAIR TO GOOD: With AMPLE FOOD and water, all grasses spread naturally, so where grass coverage is uniform, and dense shade absent, Milorganite alone will produce luxuriant grass. Approach maximum rate SPRING and FALL.

GRASS POOR TO FAIR: Rake lawn vigorously to prepare seedbed, apply Milorganite at maximum rate. Sow ample seed of good quality, rake lightly to barely cover seed and compact soil with light roller. Use fine spray when sprinkling.

SHADY LAWNS: If necessary, prune trees drastically to admit light. Some re-seeding each year with suitable shade grass may be necessary. Apply Milorganite in early spring at half maximum rate, and in FALL at FULL RATE. Avoid all fertilization in hot months, because grass in shade is always weak.

NEW LAWNS, Prepare mellow seedbed, scatter Milorganite UNIFORMLY at maximum rate and rake into surface soil. Sow ample seed of GOOD quality. Rake lightly to barely cover. Roll to compact soil. Keep soil moist, but not wet, using fine spray to avoid serious wash. Then follow recommendations for established lawn.

GRUB, EARTHWORM, AND WEED CONTROL: Grubs destroy turf, but can be controlled with lead arsenate. Milorganite—being granular and spongelike—is the best carrier for applying arsenate. Use ½ to 1 pound lead arsenate mixed with 3 to 5 pounds Milorganite for each 100 square feet of lawn. This treatment effectively checks earthworms and chickweed also.

TREES, SHRUBS and GARDENS

TREES: In TRANSPLANTING trees, use from 2 to 15 pounds Milorganite depending upon size; mix thoroughly with the soil used to fill the hole. For ESTABLISHED TREES, determine quan-

tity to use by the following formula: To height of tree in feet, add the branch spread in feet, and the trunk circumference (near base) in inches. The sum is the number of pounds Milorganite needed. For starved or for individual specimen trees, increase quantity 50 to 100 per cent. For best results apply Milorganite where feeding roots abound, that is, the area from the trunk out to where the drip from outside foliage strikes the ground. Place in holes of 1 to 2 inch diameter and 12 to 18 inches deep, spaced regularly around the tree. (See diagram.)

SHRUBS: On NEW plantings of massed low shrubs in beds, use 4 to 5 pounds Milorganite per 100 square feet and work into soil prior to planting. On individual shrubs, depending upon size, use 1 to 3 handfuls; incorporate with soil used in filling holes.

On ESTABLISHED shrubs in massed beds scatter Milorganite at 3 to 5 pounds per 100 square feet uniformly over surface and work into soil with rake or hoe. On INDIVIDUAL shrubs, depending upon size, scatter 1 to 4 handfuls around the base in a circle whose diameter approximates the area of root surface. Work into soil with spade or hoe. Make SECOND application 6 weeks later.

GARDENS: On FLOWER beds use Milorganite at 2½ to 3½ pounds per 100 square feet during bed preparation and work into surface soil. Just before buds start to form, make a second application at 1½ to 2½ pounds per 100 square feet and work into soil.

On VEGETABLE gardens use Milorganite at 4 to 5 pounds per 100 square feet, work into prepared soil before sowing seed. For plants grown in hills, place one handful Milorganite in bottom of hole, mix with underlying soil and cover with an inch of soil, then set plant or sow seed.

PALMS: Milorganite is especially valuable for feeding palms because of its slow action and long-lasting qualities. Use method for trees, but increase quantity from 50 to 100 per cent.



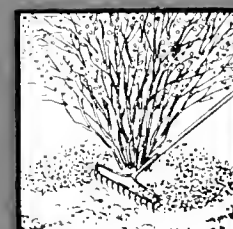
MILORGANITE
IS GRANULAR
(NOT A POWDER)



FOR LAWNS
APPLY SPRING
AND FALL



FOR FLOWERS
OR VEGETABLES
RAKE INTO SOIL



FOR SHRUBS
RAKE IN CIRCLE



FOR TREES
POUR IN HOLES

PRICES

25 lb. bag	-	-	\$1.00	10—100 lb. bags	-	\$26.50
50 lb. bag	-	-	1.75	20—100 lb. bags	-	45.00
100 lb. bag	-	-	3.00	Quantity prices apply on one delivery only.		

USE WHAT THE GOLF CLUBS USE ... Fertilize with **MILORGANITE**

The Ideal Fertilizer for Lawns ... Gardens ... Shrubs ... Trees

On golf courses good turf on fairways and greens is an absolute necessity. By following the easy and simple method of golf clubs, you can have luxuriant grass too—extremely dense and free from weeds—the equal of any golf turf you have seen and admired. From experience, greenkeepers have learned these three fundamental facts—that grass is a voracious feeder; that in the presence of AMPLE FOOD and moisture, permanent turf producing grasses spread naturally to form a dense, pleasing sward of grass; that weeds diminish automatically as turf density increases. So, instead of constantly re-seeding, greenkeepers maintain dense velvety turf by regular feeding. Their unquestioned choice is Milorganite, for throughout the United States and Canada golf clubs use more Milorganite than any other fertilizer. Test the wisdom of this simple prescription on your own lawn, by making one application of Milorganite (directions on next page). Then, like thousands of golf clubs, you will include Milorganite feeding as routine practice year after year.

APPLY TWICE A YEAR

Take one other tip from the successful greenkeeper. Instead of spring fertilization only—MILORGANIZE AGAIN IN EARLY FALL—for this is the secret of rich velvety turf. With the advent of cooler fall weather, grass—unlike most plants—takes a new lease on life, provided dwindling soil fertility is restored by adequate fertilization. So feeding at this time invigorates and revitalizes the grass.

A DISTINCTIVE PRODUCT

Milorganite is a truly distinctive product, both in performance and appearance. A scientifically prepared, all organic fertilizer—not a blended synthetic mixture—which can be applied safely and easily to lawns, trees, shrubs, flower beds, or garden crops without the customary danger of burning. Immediate watering to prevent injury is not essential.

Distinctive performance because Milorganite is high in long-lasting, organic nitrogen, with ample quantities of other basic fertilizer elements, and a greater variety and quantity of special "plant vitamins" than any other type of fertilizer.

Distinctive appearance because it resembles coarse gunpowder and each individual particle is a distinct granule, so Milorganite is clean and easy to handle and always free-flowing—hence easy to apply. Furthermore, it never deteriorates, hardens, or cakes during storage.

ACTUAL USE PROVES VALUE

After all, your assurance of merit is its continuous use—year after year—by outstanding golf clubs, and thousands of homeowners as well. See your dealer and let him tell you more about this truly remarkable lawn and garden fertilizer.

You can buy as much or as little MILORGANITE as you desire, to fit your individual need. Golf Clubs, Parks and Cemeteries buy it by the ton and by the carload. However, it is also available in 25 lb., 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags, with full directions for use accompanying each bag. Try MILORGANITE this year. Profit by the experience of those who know its value through years of continuous use.

● **LONG LASTING** ● **NON-BURNING**

● **EASY TO APPLY**

● **INEXPENSIVE TO USE**



LIGHT, STRONG, PRESSED STEEL CONSTRUCTION ★ CLIMBS 50% GRADES

TORO HOMELAWN

BUILT IN TWO SIZES
18 AND 21 INCH



FEATURES

MOTOR: Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle, $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P., Bore 2", Stroke $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; Oil bath air cleaner; $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart gas tank.

CHASSIS: Pressed steel construction throughout, light and very strong.

MOTOR SUPPORT BASE: Cast formed aluminum alloy.

REEL: 5 blades, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, each blade $\frac{7}{8}$ " in width and double riveted to spiders. Mounted on dust-proof ball bearings.

TRANSMISSION: Belt and chain drive manually controlled from handle bar. Rocking type grooved sheave and V belt from motor. Steel chain to reel shaft running in enclosed housing.

HANDLE: Tubular steel, $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter with $1\frac{3}{8}$ " handle bar.

WHEELS: Pressed steel, $9\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " rubber tread.

SHARPENING: Endless round belt furnished for sharpening blades with motor.

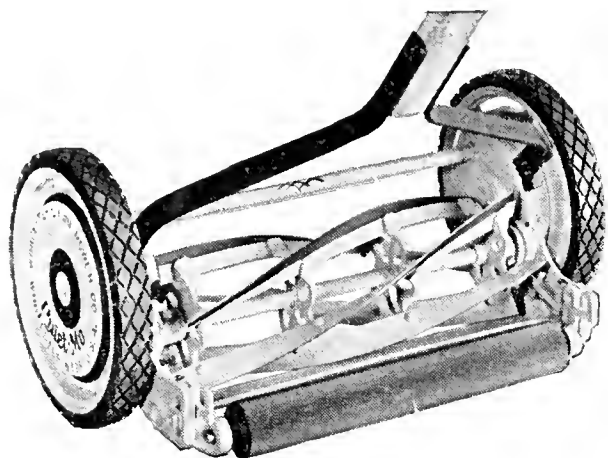
WEIGHT: 96 Pounds.

SHIPPING WEIGHT: 105 Pounds.

Toro Manufacturing Corp.
Minneapolis, Minn.

CUTS GRASS THREE TO FOUR INCHES TALL ★ OPERATES ON THREE QUARTS OF GAS PER DAY

Worcester "Quiet-Mo" Hand Mower



The Worcester "Quiet-Mo" hand mower is the finest New England made lawn mower. The thick cushion rubber drive wheel treads and rubber covered rear roller provide perfect traction and prevent side slipping on banks. Adjustable ball bearings on reel.

"QUIET-MO" STANDARD

14"	16"	18"
\$13.60	\$14.50	\$15.50

"QUIET-MO" DE LUXE

15"	17"	19"
\$17.25	\$18.25	\$19.25

Other and less expensive Worcester Lawn Mowers

	12"	14"	16"	18"
Super Elm Park		\$11.50	\$11.90	\$12.60
Invincible		7.40	7.65	8.10
Grass Hound	6.30	6.45	6.65	
Tip-Top	5.50	5.70	5.85	
Single Wheel Trimmer, made in 10" width only				\$10.60

Silent Yard-Man Hand Mower

REALLY SILENT

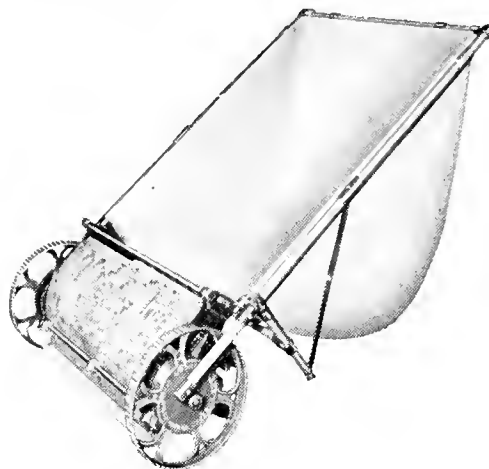


At last—a really quiet lawn mower! . . . it's the greatest advancement in lawn mowers in 50 years. The Silent Yard-Man is also easy to operate, remarkably simple to adjust and reasonably priced. Come in and see it and let us arrange for a demonstration.

This mower is the cutting unit of the TORO HOME-LAWN POWER MOWER as shown on the reverse side of this page.

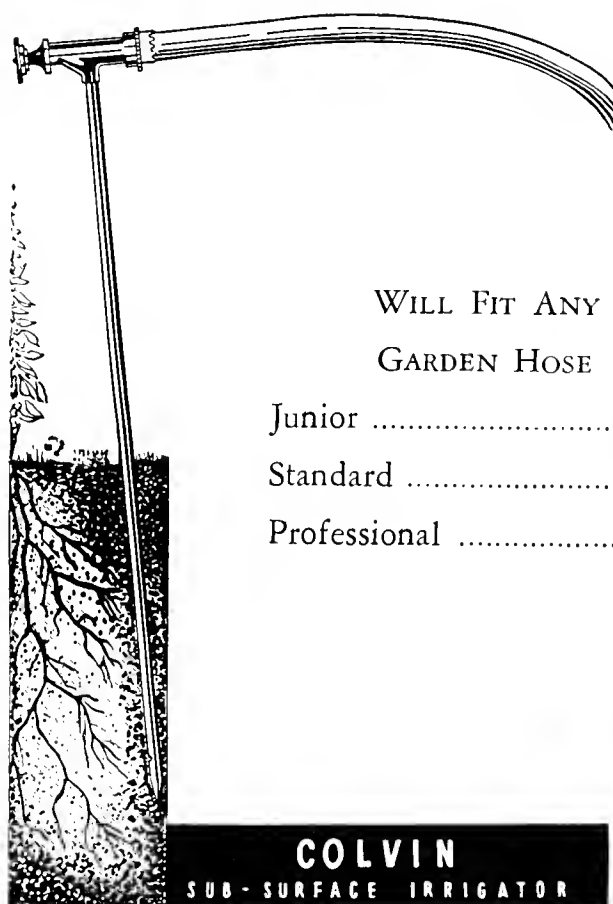
	14"	16"	18"	21"
Silent Yard-Man	\$15.45	\$15.95	\$16.95	\$19.95

Springfield Lawn Sweeper



This hand operated sweeper will actually sweep leaves, sticks, paper and other trash quickly and cleanly into the basket. Width of swath is 28". Worn brushes are quickly replaced.

Hand Model as shown \$42.00. On pneumatic wheels \$50.00. Motor driven 35" model with 25 bushel capacity hopper, \$225.00.

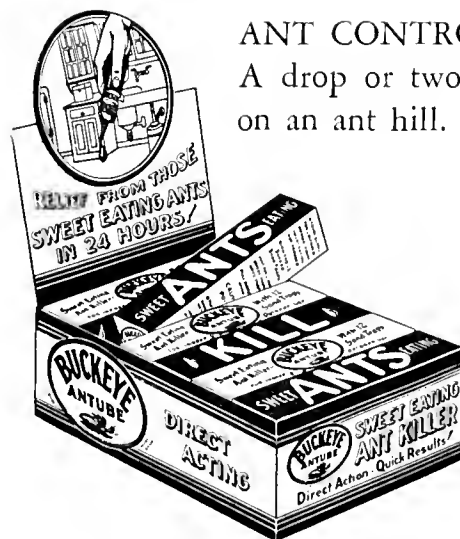


WILL FIT ANY
GARDEN HOSE

Junior	\$2.50
Standard	3.25
Professional	4.25

COLVIN

SUB-SURFACE IRRIGATOR



ANT CONTROL 24 HOUR RELIEF
A drop or two where ants travel or
on an ant hill.

BUCKEYE ANTUBE

Small tube	\$.35
Dozen	4.20
Large tube	1.00
Dozen	9.25

FERTILIZERS



How to buy Fertilizers

A standard garden encyclopedia offers this excellent advice:

"In buying fertilizers the gardener will do well to follow the practice of the most successful commercial growers, namely, to confine his selection to standard brands that have given satisfactory results over a long period of years, and to make his final choice upon the basis of the actual cost of the plant-food ingredients contained rather than the prices of the mixtures as a whole. Some mixtures which cost more than others are actually more economical than others that cost less, when the contents of each are calculated on the basis of actual fertilizing ingredients."

BONE MEAL—All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods—nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Recommended for lawns, garden or general purpose.

NITRATE OF SODA—Carries nothing but nitrogen (ammonia)—no phosphoric acid or potash. Highly stimulating to lawns, plants or other vegetation.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Highly concentrated—quick acting. Very desirable for all plants in which rapid growth or large leaf development is desired.

MURIATE OF POTASH—Improved Potash, once again available, and should be used liberally, especially for all root crops.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—Highly recommended for plants requiring acid soil conditions.

SHEEP MANURE—An economical and effective fertilizer. Excellent for lawns, gardens and general use. A perfectly balanced plant food.

VIGORO—For lawns, flowers, vegetables, shrubs, trees. Easy to use, and produces amazing results. Contains all eleven of the vital food elements plants require

from the soil. Economical; only 4 pounds per 100 square feet are required.

A new aid to root-growth on your cuttings.

Every gardener knows the difficulties and disappointments encountered in growing plants from cuttings. Root growth is frequently slow, often unsatisfactory, and is many times completely unsuccessful . . . despite all efforts.

But now there is a marvelous new scientific root-forming chemical available that eliminates all this uncertainty.

This unusual chemical contains the growth-substances necessary to stimulate rapid, strong root growth . . . and with its use, even the inexperienced gardener is assured a high percentage

of successfully rooted cuttings. This method of stimulating root growth makes the propagation of many types of plants easy . . . and the desired results sure.

The cost of this new method is low; in fact, it pays for itself many times over.

Ask us about this new gardening miracle.



Rich Food - Easy to Use

Clean, Odorless, Quick Acting, Safe Tablets

Fulton's Plantabbs make healthy roots, strong stems, bushy foliage, abundant blooms. House plants a jay year round. Amazing results on garden flowers, vegetables, fruit, ornamentals. Used in tablets or, make into liquid fertilizer. Try, on our recommendation.

In Boxes 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$3.50



Inoculate all Legume Seeds with NOD-O-GEN

FOR BETTER CROPS AND RICHER SOIL

"Inoculation Pays!" say thousands of farmers and scores of agricultural experiment stations. Seeds of legumes (see list below) inoculated with NOD-O-GEN produce bigger yields, richer feed and build up the soil. Low cost. Big returns. Easy to use. Simple instructions on container. Scientific pre-testing program insures profitable returns.

PRICES

GARDEN COMBINATION for peas, sweet peas, all garden and limo beans and lupine; sufficient for about 5 lbs. of seed. **10¢**

Be sure to specify for what seeds cultures are required.

For small seeds, such as alfalfa, all clovers and lespedeza:

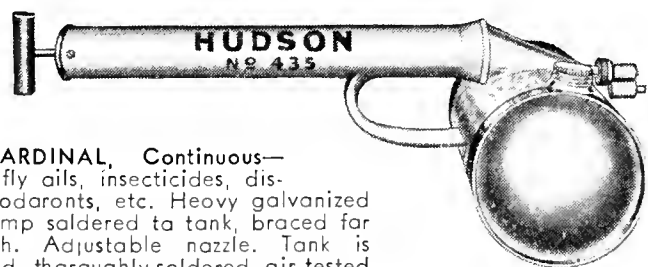
1/2 bu. 30c 2 1/2 bu. 75c
1 bu. 45c 5 bu. \$1.15

For large seeds, such as soy beans, all peas, beans, vetches, cow peas, peonuts, etc.:

1 bu. 30c 5 bu. 75c
2 bu. 45c 10 bu. \$1.15
25 bu. \$2.00



NOD-O-GEN The Pre-Tested Inoculator



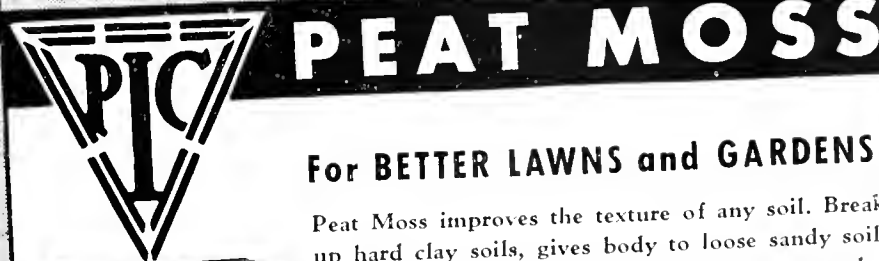
HUDSON CARDINAL, Continuous—For use with fly oils, insecticides, disinfectants, deodorants, etc. Heavy galvanized steel tank. Pump soldered to tank, braced for extra strength. Adjustable nozzle. Tank is double seamed, thoroughly soldered, air-tested and inspected. Patented Nu-Action plunger construction. Capacity 3 quarts, 5 1/2 x 6 3/4 inch tank, 1 1/2 x 13 inch pump.

Cardinal Continuous Sprayer



HUDSON MISTY SPRAYER—For backyard garden, flower beds, chicken house, etc. Heavy tin pump cylinder and reservoir; 1 1/4 inch filler screw cap. Tank 4 x 4 inches, capacity approximately 1 quart. Pump 1 1/2 x 13 inches, with patented Nu-Action plunger, securely anchored in top of tank. Each sprayer individually tested and inspected.

Misty Sprayer



For BETTER LAWNS and GARDENS!

Peat Moss improves the texture of any soil. Breaks up hard clay soils, gives body to loose sandy soils. Adds humus, retains moisture and stores up plant food. Seeds germinate quicker, vigorous roots are developed, healthy plants and larger blooms result. Also excellent for mulching. Use Peat Moss for planting lawns, gardens, shrubs, trees, etc. We recommend PIC Emblem-Protected Peat Moss—the finest grade horticultural, pure sphagnum peat moss. In 20-bushel pressure-packed bales. Order today.

Ask for Free literature describing many garden uses of Peat Moss.



"NETCO" GRASS SEED MIXTURES

Our Grass Seed Department is in charge of a well-known and experienced Seed Specialist. Quality of seeds used in our mixtures is of foremost importance. Proper blends for extreme conditions are carefully worked out and offered our trade.

"Netco Special" Lawn Grass Mixture. This is our best mixture of seed offered for the purpose of quickly producing a permanent lawn. It is prepared from our own formula, and is a careful blending of varieties adapted to producing the thick growth and velvety appearance so much sought after. Contains: Choice Bent, First Quality Kentucky Blue Grass, High Quality Chewing's Fescue, Superfine Red Top, etc. No clover or coarse-leaved grasses.

10 Lbs. \$6.00
1 Lb. \$.65

Shady Spot Lawn Mixture. Especially suitable for growing under trees or shaded grounds. Will produce satisfactory results.

10 Lbs. \$6.00
1 Lb. \$.65

"NETCO" QUALITY GRASS SEED

We offer only quality seed with known high purity and germination tests. Ask for prices on large quantities. All prices here quoted are subject to market changes without notice.

	1 Lb.	10 Lbs.
Astoria Bent. A pronounced underground creeping variety, producing a thick growth. Valuable for fine lawns and putting greens.	\$1.00	\$9.00
South German Mixed Bent. Makes a fine turf of excellent color.	1.25	11.50
Colonial Bent. Similar to Astoria Bent. Valuable for fine lawns and putting greens.	1.50	14.00
Chewing's or New Zealand Fescue. Creeping; valuable for putting greens and fairways and on poor or acid soils.	.80	7.75
Kentucky Blue Grass. The main reliance for lawns, with a greater range of adaptability than any other that can enter a mixture.	.30	2.50
Canada Blue Grass. Valuable in mixtures for shady places. Fine bladed grass.	.30	2.50
Orchard Grass. Adapted to shady places. Too tufted for sowing alone. Can withstand drought.	.25	2.30
Red Top. Next to Kentucky Blue, this is the most useful grass we have. Fine bladed and adapted to a wide variety of conditions.	.30	2.50
Rough Stalked Meadow Grass. The best shade grass known. Succeeds best on cool, moist soils.	.55	5.30
Rye Grass, Domestic. Germinates quickly, producing a strong growth in four to five weeks.	.25	2.00
Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass. English grown, short seeded type.	.35	3.00
Sheep Fescue. Much used for the rough on golf courses and upland pastures on light, dry soils.	.70	6.50
Timothy. Produces the best quality hay. Not used in the best lawn mixtures.	.25	2.00
White Clover	.60	5.50

Tennis Court Mixture. Produces that springy feeling turf so much desired.
1 Lb. 85c; 10 Lbs. \$8.00.

Terrace and Slope Mixture. A mixture of deep rooted, fine leaved grasses producing a rich, green turf. 1 Lb. 50c; 10 Lbs. \$4.50.

City and Suburban Grass Mixture. This mixture does not contain many fine bladed varieties, but is especially recommended where a quick-growing green turf is required. 1 Lb. 50c; 10 Lbs. \$4.50.

Garden City Park Mixture. A mixture of grasses suited to Public Parks, Polo or Football Fields and other large areas where the cost of finer grasses is prohibitive. Will produce a fine deep, green sward in the shortest space of time. 1 Lb. 45c; 10 Lbs. \$4.00.

"Milorganite" is the best fertilizer for your lawn—does not burn. 100 Lbs. \$3.00.

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